

indicating [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] in 1953, but he claimed he spoke critically of communism. He reportedly gave up his communist beliefs. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] free lance newspaperman, visited Castro in 1958. [REDACTED] advised he was shown a document allegedly written [REDACTED] which was the strongest communist document he had ever seen. (For detailed information concerning [REDACTED] and the dissemination thereof see page B-5 of Appendix B) b7C

c. [REDACTED]

In 1949, Department of State furnished a list of names of alleged communists which appeared in "Excelsior," a Mexican newspaper. Included in the list was the name [REDACTED] who may be identical with this individual. In 1956, Department of State also advised that according to the Cuban Ministry of State [REDACTED] a Castro associate, had received military instructions from former military personnel of communist tendencies. b7C

[REDACTED] a registered agent of the Batista Cuban Government, wrote and published a document entitled "Report on Cuba," dated October, 1957. Information in this document reflected that [REDACTED] was a member of the Young Communist Party of Cuba. b7C

A publication entitled "Carib" (Caribbean Anticommunist Research and Intelligence Bureau) dated July, 1958, described [REDACTED] as a "communist agent" whom the Government of Guatemala had forbidden to return to Guatemala. (For detailed information concerning [REDACTED] and the dissemination thereof see page B-7 of Appendix B) b7C

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d. [REDACTED]

On October 24, 1957, [REDACTED] advised our Washington Field Office that [REDACTED] was a member of the Young Communist League and a known courier for the communists. (For detailed information concerning [REDACTED] and the dissemination thereof see page B-8 of Appendix B) b7C

e. Ernesto Guevara Serna, also known as  
Ernesto "Che" Guevara,  
"Che" Guevara

Guevara was in the United States from August 5, 1952, until September 2, 1952, and we conducted investigation concerning his activities during that stay based upon information furnished by State Department dated August 4, 1952, alleging Guevara made statement in the home of an American citizen in Venezuela to the effect he was a former communist and had received aid from communists in Peru and Colombia. At that time he indicated he adhered to communism and described himself as a "leftist," maintaining at the same time he was not a communist. Our investigation developed no information of a subversive nature during his stay in this country.

In addition to the above allegations, information from Legal Attache, Mexico, January 31, 1957, reflects Guevara had been denounced in Mexico City press in 1956 as being an Argentine communist leader and a Washington Capital News Service release January 12, 1959, set forth allegation Guevara alleged to have been a communist in the past. [REDACTED] in a statement to United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 2, 1958, furnished information alleging Guevara as of June, 1956, was an active member of the Russo-Mexican Institute of Cultural Relations and believed to be the principal link between Castro and international communism. b7C



Information has also been furnished by other United States Government agencies in the past containing allegations of communism and communist sympathies on the part of Guevara. (For detailed information concerning Guevara and the dissemination thereof see page B-9 of Appendix B)

f. Camilo Cienfuegos y Gorriarian, also known as Camilo Cienfuegos

Legal Attache, Havana, on January 2, 1959, advised Cienfuegos was one of two Castro leaders who arrived in Havana to take control following the Batista Government's collapse on January 1, 1959. The other Castro leader was Ernesto "Che" Guevara, concerning whom information has been set out above. In 1956 our Legal Attache in Havana furnished information from Cuban sources to the effect that Cienfuegos was a communist agitator and had been arrested in the past as a member of the Communist Party. Based on this information from the Legal Attache on November 16, 1956, we instituted an active investigation to determine the nature of Cienfuegos' activities and contacts during a trip he had made to the United States from March to September, 1956. We developed no information indicating he had engaged in communist activities while here or had any connections with the Communist Party, USA. (For detailed information concerning Camilo Cienfuegos y Gorriarian and the dissemination thereof see page B-13 of appendix B.)

g. [REDACTED]

The Legal Attache, Havana, by letter dated December 18, 1957, advised that the article edited by Kenneth de Courcy which appeared in the December, 1957, issue of "Intelligence Digest" described [REDACTED] as a veteran of the Spanish Civil War. He was said to be the international liaison man for Castro's forces and to have had considerable

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experience in this work with various communist groups. According to the article, some people suspected he was the real political boss of the rebel movement. This public source material was not disseminated.

Washington Field Office furnished a memorandum dated May 16, 1958, together with enclosures, consisting of a statement made [redacted] to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 2, 1958. [redacted] attached to his statement a copy of a document entitled "Report on Cuba," dated October, 1957. b7C

Information in the publication "Report on Cuba" reflected that [redacted] was a former member of the Loyalist (Communist) Army in the Spanish Civil War. This information with enclosures was disseminated to the Department of State (State), [redacted] and Records Administration Branch (RAB), Department of Justice, on May 19, 1958. b2

The July, 1958, issue of "Carib" described [redacted] as a "communist agent" whom the Government of Guatemala had forbidden to return to Guatemala. This public source material was not disseminated. b7C

h. [redacted] b7C

[redacted] New York City, advised our New York Office on January 22, 1959, he had received information from a reliable source in Havana that [redacted], who was appointed on January 21, 1959, as [redacted] the Organization of Cuban Workers had received five years training in Moscow. Disseminated I-23-59 to State, [redacted] Immigration and military agencies. Our files reflect one [redacted] (not further identified) to have been affiliated with the Juventud Socialista (Cuban communist youth group) from 1944 to 1946 according to articles in the "Hoy," a Cuban communist newspaper. This information was set forth in four reports prepared by our b7C

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Legal Attache from November 14, 1944, to September 23, 1946, and dissemination was made to State, Director of Naval Intelligence (ONI), and G-2, Department of the Army.

[REDACTED] b1  
i. [REDACTED] b7C

The January 23, 1959, issue of "U. S. News and World Report" carried an article which stated that [REDACTED] is one of those back in power in the labor movement in Havana. The article stated an official of the U.S. Embassy said [REDACTED] "He's ruthless, wily, dedicated, extremely competent and he's a communist." b7C

Information was received by our Legal Attache in 1945, from a reliable source [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] became a member of the Communist Party in 1930, and shortly thereafter became known as a militant communist. (This information was disseminated to State, ONI and G-2 on May 30, 1945.) b2/b7D b7C

Other sources reported that in 1947 he occupied the post of [REDACTED] and was also a [REDACTED] of the Communist Party of Cuba on June 1, 1946. Information was also received that [REDACTED] was the [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] of the Communist Party of Cuba. (This information was disseminated to State, ONI, G-2 and [REDACTED] on March 17, 1947.) b2 b7C/D

Information has been received from various sources in Cuba that [REDACTED] is publicly known in Cuba as the leading communist labor leader in Cuba. (This information was disseminated to State and [REDACTED] on April 9, 1954.)

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3. Indications of Overt Communist Sympathies  
by Castro Regime Since Overthrow of  
Batista Government

Legat, Havana, received information on January 6, 1959, from an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past that "Hoy," the official publication of the Cuban Communist Party, had resumed publication as of January 6, 1959.

Legat, Havana, advised that the Havana daily newspaper, "El Mundo," in its issue of January 6, 1959, advised that the National United Labor Front (Frente Obrero Nacional Unido) had been established and of the 22 members named to the Directorate of this organization, five were listed as Communist Party members.

The January 25, 1959, issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" contained an article attributed to the Chicago Daily News Service stating it had been learned that these five communists or procommunist labor leaders have been "reorganized out" of Cuban labor in the last few days and the Directorate was reduced to nine members. The article further stated "Castro has had communist support in his revolution, but he has also had strong support among conservative middle-class groups, and it was the fear of losing conservative support that led Castro to give his quiet blessings to the anticommunists in the reorganization of the Cuban labor movement."

The Washington Capital News Service release dated January 24, 1959, stated Fidel Castro has thrown out the communists who infiltrated the Cuban labor union leadership in the hectic first days of the Rebel victory. No additional specific information regarding this matter was furnished.

Legat, Havana, received information from an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past that when ex-President Fulgencio Batista fled Cuba on January 1, 1959, members of the Cuban Communist Party, operating openly as such, took over and controlled the operation of a police station in the Havana suburb of Regla during the four-day period following Batista's flight. On January 8, 1959, the informant advised the Cuban Communist Party was in the process of establishing a headquarters office in downtown Havana and would soon designate a national committee.

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Above data from Legat was disseminated upon receipt to State, [REDACTED] Internal Security Division and the military intelligence agencies on January 22, 1959. b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

Information was received from a reliable source [REDACTED] in Miami, Florida, on January 26, 1959, that Guevara, mentioned above, is in command of Cabanas Fortress near Havana, Cuba. (This information disseminated to State, [REDACTED] INS, Internal Security Division and the military intelligence agencies on January 28, 1959.) b2 b7D b2

Our files contain numerous allegations of past communist activities and sympathy toward communism on the part of Guevara as set forth above.

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

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[REDACTED] b1

It is interesting to note that the January 14, 1959, issue of "Human Events" quoted the following article published in the Cuban newspaper, "Diario Las Americas," on December 31, 1958, the day before Batista left Cuba: "A new radio station, identifying itself as 'the voice of the Communist Party' called on all workers and members of the Partida Popular Socialista, the name which has been taken by the Communist Party in Cuba, to support the final struggles against the dictator. The announcer, after acclaiming the Soviet Union, called [REDACTED]

'Comrade Communist' and referred to the Argentine 'Che' Guevara (another leader of the rebel forces) as an 'outstanding communist and leader of the people.'"

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4. Dispatch of "Worker" Envoy to Cuba by  
Communist Party, USA

A reliable source has advised that [REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] "The Worker," an east coast  
communist weekly newspaper, departed the United  
States for Cuba on January 11, 1959, and planned to  
spend at least two weeks in Cuba. The source  
advised that [REDACTED] would contact representatives  
of the publication "Hoy," a communist publication  
in Cuba. Dissemination was made to State and [REDACTED] b2

In addition to [REDACTED] present employment  
with "The Worker," our files reflect he has been a  
member of and active in the Communist Party since  
approximately 1930; has been employed by and b7C  
written for numerous communist publications; has  
made numerous speeches before Communist Party and  
related groups; and has expressed strong pro-Soviet  
sympathies.

The January 25, 1959, issue of "The Worker"  
carried a front-page article [REDACTED] dated  
at Havana. The article eulogizes the new Castro  
regime and its officials and condemns the former  
Batista Government, described as a "creature of  
our (U.S.) State Department." The article also  
denounces as "hypocritical" the protests that have  
been made, "primarily in the United States," against  
the executions of Batista officials and charges b7C  
that Batista's ruthless dictatorship, including  
the killing of innocent women and children, was  
supported by United States manufactured planes and  
napalm bombs. According to [REDACTED] the Partido  
Socialista Popular (Communist Party of Cuba) played  
an "epic" and "selfless" part in the victory of  
Castro which [REDACTED] describes as a "national  
democratic resurgence" and as "the holy cause of  
the workers." He predicts that the heroine of his  
article, a young mother who joined the Castro  
forces after being cruelly beaten by Batista's  
police, will "doubtless" find that the Cuban  
communist newspaper "Hoy" makes "good sense" when  
she has the opportunity to read it.

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A reliable source [redacted] advised on January 15, 1959, that copies of "The Worker" were being sent to every member of Congress, both Senators and Representatives, according to an announcement made [redacted] b2

It is not known whether this refers to the January 25, 1959, issue of "The Worker" mentioned above. It was also announced a specific letter was being sent to Senator Wayne Morse because, it was stated, "He has led the fight on this question of terror in Cuba." b7C

The above information furnished by [redacted] was furnished to State, [redacted] the Department of Justice, and the military agencies on January 27, 1959. b2

5. Possible Soviet Support

In the publication entitled "Human Events," issue of January 14, 1959, Fulton Lewis, Jr., the radio commentator, is quoted as reporting "last week" that "Russian subs have been operating off the south coast of Cuba and were seen to have unloaded large quantities of military equipment, guns and ammunition." The unknown writer for "Human Events" pointed out that some estimates as to the amount of help thus funneled to Castro would run as high as 5,000 tons of arms in recent months.

Navy was requested January 21, 1959, to furnish us any information received pertaining to the above allegations and on January 22, 1959, Navy advised it had received no information.

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On January 4, 1959, [REDACTED] b7C  
advised that the Russian Government was making  
unusual overtures and putting pressure on the  
rebel government through unnamed Latin-American  
countries to have the Russians recognized and  
diplomatic relations established. She reported  
that the Cuban treasury was completely looted by  
Batista and his government when they left Cuba  
and that the new government was in dire need of  
money. She advised that the Russian Government  
through the governments of Costa Rica and  
Venezuela had offered unlimited funds to the  
new government but the new government was reluctant  
to accept this offer. This information has been  
disseminated to State Department, [REDACTED] and other  
interested agencies. b2

A Washington Capital News Service release  
dated January 10, 1959, reflected that the Soviet  
Union had recognized the Cuban Government of  
Provisional President Manuel Urrutia on that date  
and that the Soviet President sent a telegram  
conveying "the wishes of the people of the Soviet  
Union for the success and prosperity of the people  
of Cuba."

The "Washington Star" in its issue of  
January 16, 1959, contained an article reflecting  
that the Soviet news agency Tass on January 16,  
1959, defended Cuban leader Fidel Castro against  
American criticism of his forces' speedy execution  
of those they judge to be war criminals.

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6. Communist Party, USA, Interest in Current Cuban Developments

A reliable source on December 31, 1958, advised that [redacted] the Communist Party, USA, in discussing the Cuban Revolution on that date, asserted that the Communist Party, USA, supports Fidel Castro and is very happy about developments in Cuba. [redacted] alleged that while in the past there have been disagreements between Castro and the Communist Party of Cuba because the Cuban Party was opposed to terroristic acts on the part of Castro's followers, the disagreements have been straightened out and the Cuban Communist Party now has an "arrangement" with Castro. This information has been disseminated to the White House, Vice President Nixon, the Attorney General, State, [redacted] and the military agencies. b7C b2

Information was obtained from a reliable informant on January 2, 1959, that the New York State Communist Party intended to prepare and distribute copies of a leaflet in certain Spanish-speaking areas of New York City on January 2, 1959, congratulating the Cuban people on the overthrow of Batista. We promptly disseminated this information to State, [redacted] and other interested agencies on the same date. It was later ascertained on January 5, 1959, that the leaflets were actually not distributed as the plans in this connection were cancelled. This too received the same dissemination. b2

On January 7, 1959, information was received from a reliable source regarding a meeting of top leaders of the Communist Party, USA, held on that date, at which a report was made [redacted] "The Worker," an east coast weekly communist newspaper, regarding the current Cuban situation. According to [redacted] Fidel Castro has a united front arrangement with the working class and students in which the Cuban Communist Party actively participated. The rank and file of the trade-union movement in Cuba was led and influenced by the Cuban Communist Party. [redacted] related that the general strike in Havana was made possible through the action of the Cuban Communist Party and its strength in the trade-union movement. He said that communist strength in Cuba is centered around Havana. It was also related [redacted] that an unidentified individual who goes by the last name of [redacted] (phonetic) is a Communist Party leader who has great influence among the professional people in Havana. (Our Legal Attache was instructed on January 12, 1959, to attempt to identify this b7C

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individual but because of lack of identifying data, we have not learned his identity.) [redacted] also stated the strength of the Communist Party of Cuba is estimated to be 16,000 members, not including the youth who have a close relationship with the Communist Party. b7C

[redacted] further stated that the battle of Santa Clara, Cuba, was led by Party people and utilized Party tactics. It was indicated that there will be some sharp struggle in the future between Castro forces and the Communist Party of Cuba along ideological lines. It was also reported that [redacted] was a member of the Young Communist League, probably in Cuba, in 1946 during which year he traveled to Moscow to attend a world youth congress. (This undoubtedly refers to [redacted] concerning whom information has been set forth above.) This information was disseminated to the White House, Vice President Nixon, the Attorney General, State, [redacted] and the military agencies. b7C b2

A reliable source also advised that the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, USA, on January 19, 1959, received a cable from the National Committee of the Popular Socialist Party, which is the Communist Party of Cuba. The cable was addressed to William Z. Foster, long-time functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and called upon the Communist Party, USA, to wage a campaign against "the enemies of the Cuban people, in the first place the North American Imperialists" who "are trying to defame our revolution with hysterical propaganda about tyranny." The cable further urged Foster "to let the truth be known and to expose the hypocritical campaign being carried out by the North American imperialists under the guise of humanitarianism." This information was disseminated to State, [redacted] and other interested agencies. b2

A confidential source [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on January 15, 1959, that a draft report to a conference of the "People's World," a west coast communist weekly newspaper, for January 18, 1959, stated the importance of events in Cuba should not be underestimated. In this draft report Eugene Dennis, the National Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, issued a statement greeting the success of the revolution in Cuba, which indicated, according to Dennis, that a "national democratic front embracing the 26th of July Movement, Republicans, b2/b7C

\*A highly confidential source

*liberals, communists and other popular forces had overthrown Wall Street's puppet." Dennis referred to the struggle of "Castro's heroic guerrilla fighters" in which the Communist Party of Cuba was said to have played a vital role. Dennis, then linked this development to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa. This information was set forth in the Current Intelligence Analysis dated January 28, 1959, which receives widespread dissemination to key Government officials and intelligence agencies.*

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7. J. B. Matthews' Article "Some Truths About Castro"

February, 1959, issue of "American Opinion" contained an article by J. B. Matthews captioned "Some Truths about Castro."

Matthews wrote that when Fidel Castro was 21 years of age he was a member of the terroristic communist-led mob which reduced a large part of the city of Bogota, Colombia, to ashes and left in its wake thousands of dead and wounded. Castro was arrested for murder and is reported to have boasted, "I did a good day's work today; I killed a priest." Matthews points out in this article that Castro's propagandists in the United States omit all mention of the fact that their present hero was a participant in the bloodshed and destruction wrought by Bogota's communist-inspired bandits and vandals.

In this article Matthews relates that Fidel Castro went to Mexico in 1956 and made contacts with communist agents who were assigned to educate him and his fellow youths in the art of guerilla warfare. [REDACTED] a veteran of the communist forces in the Spanish Civil War, was on hand to supply the necessary training and after two months of intensive instructions, Castro and his band of 82, including Ernesto Guevara, an Argentinian communist, were ready to embark for Cuba. b7C

Matthews relates that leftwing journalists in the United States have foisted upon the public the falsehood that the communists have never opposed Batista, and that the communists, therefore, are not a part of the 26th of July Movement. He wrote that the communists themselves have given the lie to this claim of the liberals, or to any thought that the Castro rebellion is not supported with all the power of the Kremlin's apparatus. According to Matthews, on November 4, 1958, the Communist Party of Cuba issued an official statement of allegiance to Castro and the text of this manifesto is in the December, 1958, issue of "Political Affairs," the official monthly magazine of the Communist Party, USA. Matthews states that the national committee of the Cuban Communist Party declared "we must go forward in the struggle to aid in extending and strengthening the armed forces now battling the Batista tyranny." Matthews further wrote that the February 23, 1958, issue of "Pravda" contained following article:

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"In workshops and factories, in schools and colleges of Moscow, discussions are now being organized about the struggle of freedom-loving people of Cuba against the dictatorial regime of General Batista. In the Moscow State University a meeting was organized to express the solidarity of students with the youth of fighting Cuba."

Matthews also wrote that the Honorable Spruille Braden, former United States Ambassador to Cuba, in the Summer of 1958, published the following in an appraisal of the Cuban situation: "Rebel Chief Fidel Castro is a pawn in the Kremlin's international intrigue. He is backed by Red agents who are plotting to bring Cuba under communist domination. Through insidious propaganda, the Reds have made a hero out of Castro and fooled the American public."

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8. FBI Emphasis to Detect Communist Subversion  
Among Castro Element in the United States

We have always been sensitive to the communists utilizing any revolutionary movement to foster and accomplish their own objectives. As noted hereinbefore, when Guevara came to the United States and allegations of communist background on his part were received simultaneously with his entry, we immediately started an investigation and followed his activities while here. In connection with Cienfuegos, we received no allegations of communist connections until more than a month after he left the United States. We nevertheless conducted an investigation in an effort to determine what he had done while he was in this country.

We have closely screened material coming from informants reporting on Communist Party, USA, activities to assess any indication of Communist Party interest in the present Cuban situation. Through our extensive coverage of the Communist Party, USA, we have developed concrete information indicating an active interest in the Cuban situation on the Party's part during the past month. For example, information has been developed through this coverage as previously set forth revealing the elation of the Communist Party, USA, over the success of Castro's forces and the definite assistance which the Cuban Communist Party has rendered to Castro during the revolution. Also the coverage reflected the receipt of a cable by William Z. Foster on January 19, 1959, from the Cuban Communist Party reflecting a call on the Communist Party, USA, to wage a campaign in the United States to counteract the widespread criticism in this country of the execution of Batista supporters.

We have also remained constantly alert for any information which might show communist connections on the part of individuals associated with the July 26 Movement in the United States. Although we have received no information either recently or in the past that the Movement in the United States is dominated, supported or has any important communist backing, we, nevertheless, are



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continuing to give this matter continuous attention. We do know, of course, that the Movement is of interest to the communists and that [REDACTED] has caused some embarrassment to the Movement in view of his alleged procommunist leanings. b7C

The fact that the Communist Party expects to interject itself into and take advantage of the unsettled Cuban situation seems strongly evidenced by the trip described above [REDACTED] to Cuba, obviously to cement relations with communists there and possibly to formulate plans for future coordinated action between United States and Cuban communists. b7C

We are well aware of the potential inherent danger whenever revolutionary conditions in a country present a fertile field for communist exploitation. We will continue to follow the Cuban situation and afford very close and vigorous attention to any allegation of communist involvement therein. We will remain particularly alert for any signs of communist connections on the part of individuals in the United States associated with Fidel Castro or any Cuban dissident groups.

9. Potential Political Ramifications in Latin America as Result of Cuban Revolution

As result of successful overthrow of Batista regime in Cuba on January 1, 1959, Fidel Castro, Cuban revolutionary leader, has emerged as a self-appointed leader of the masses in Latin America. His obvious fanaticism points strongly to possibility that he may have dreams of leadership in Latin America, along lines of [REDACTED] recent moves in Middle East, to use the impetus of the Cuban revolution as a motivating force in precipitating agitation in other Latin American countries and thereby welding together a sphere of influence in that area in which he would be the predominating force. This theory is strengthened by Castro's recent visit to Venezuela as part of celebration of first anniversary of successful overthrow of dictatorial regime in that country as well as his reported statement before a press conference January 22, 1959, reported in "El Mundo" (a Havana newspaper) that he was an admirer of [REDACTED] Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico) and favored independence of Puerto Rico. b7C

This data regarding Castro's statement in support of [REDACTED] was disseminated on January 26, 1959, to State, [REDACTED] Customs, Interior, Secret Service, Internal Security Division of the Department, and to the military agencies. b7C b2

Further in this same connection, a reliable source [REDACTED] -PSI)\*advised on January 8, 1959, he had received information while in New York City during December, 1958, that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) members in New York City were organizing a group to go to Puerto Rico to fight for its independence. The leaders of this organization in New York City believed that, once the NPPR members arrived in Puerto Rico and began fighting, many of the people in Puerto Rico would join in the fight for independence. This source also learned that [REDACTED] a member of the NPPR, reportedly had a written promise from Fidel Castro to the effect that Castro would furnish arms to the NPPR in Puerto Rico should they begin a fight for independence. Although the source has not seen this written promise and knows of no one who has, the source believes the NPPR has added confidence because of the success of Fidel Castro and that some type of action in Puerto Rico is b7C b2

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entirely possible. This information was disseminated on January 12, 1959, to State, [REDACTED] Customs, Interior, Secret Service, the Internal Security Division of the Department, and to the military agencies. b2

Trend evidenced here points of possibility that Castro may attempt to act as crusader against dictatorial and military governments in Latin America, using as issue fact that such governments represent "vested interests," suppress civil liberties, use "strong arm" tactics and do not represent "the people." In any such crusade the Castro bloc could be anticipated to include Cuba, Venezuela and possibly Costa Rica aligned against Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua \* based on following analysis.

The Dominican Republic, where Trujillo is an absolute dictator, is key stronghold of dictatorial rule in Latin America. Trujillo, himself, is a hated and feared man. He rules with an iron fist and exterminates opposition forces ruthlessly.

There are already indications of imminent upheaval in political structure of Haiti where military-type regime exists headed by President Francois Duvalier.

Nicaragua is ruled by Luis Somoza, son of the old-time dictator Anastasio Somoza (who was assassinated) and military influence in the government is predominant.

Aligned against this group with Castro would be Venezuela and possibly Costa Rica. Venezuela had a dictatorial government headed by Colonel Marcos Perez Jimenez until he was ousted in January, 1958. A provisional government, combining military and civil elements, ruled until latter part of 1958 when free elections held in which Romulo Betancourt elected President. He is "left of center" in his views and admits to communist connections many years ago. He must walk a tight rope in his policies to keep military group appeased. Costa Rica is headed by President Mario Echandi Jimenez, has democratic form of government and is point where left-wing Venezuelan elements given refuge during dictatorship there. It also served as base for support of Castro revolutionary forces.

\* and Paraguay where President Stroessner has been characterized as the last remaining dictator in South America. 39b

While there is no indication as yet that Castro will attempt to pull British Guiana, a British possession, into his orbit, its mere existence as neighbor of Venezuela and its political make-up point to fact that it could be slated for possible alliance with Castro. In British Guiana there is an extreme left-wing political party (Peoples Progressive Party) in command [REDACTED] who is also [REDACTED] has record of former communist affiliations in U.S.

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10. Furnishing of Arms Support to Castro by  
Communist Party of Mexico

A reliable source [redacted] advised on January 20, 1959, he had learned from [redacted]

[redacted] but the source did not know when these arms were furnished. [redacted] further remarked to the source that the Party had to procure all the weapons possible. When asked by the source [redacted]

This information was disseminated to State Department, [redacted] Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Internal Security Division of the Department and to the military agencies on January 27, 1959.

D. Bureau Investigation [REDACTED]  
also known as [REDACTED]

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Our investigation [REDACTED] has revealed  
that in about December, 1957, Castro or other rebel forces  
in Cuba committed various acts of sabotage against

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properties of sugar companies operating in that country. These acts consisted of burning standing sugar cane crops, killing cattle, destroying culverts and derailling trains. Other acts of this nature followed in 1958. In late November, 1958, Castro representatives demanded to be paid 15¢ for each bag of sugar produced by these companies during the entire year 1958. When the companies agreed to the demands, [redacted] presented himself at the company offices in New York City on December 4, 1958; stated he had been commissioned by Castro to collect the money due; and was given checks totaling over \$361,000 in compliance with Castro's demands. Following this, the companies received receipts for these payments dated December 7, 1958, and signed [redacted] Castro's July 26 Movement. We were advised on December 9, 1958, that the companies had received these receipts. b7C

On December 19, 1958, we disseminated to the Internal Security Division of the Department, State Department, the [redacted] Bureau of Customs and the military agencies information obtained [redacted] Francisco Sugar Company, New York, that various sugar companies under his control on December 4, 1958, paid [redacted] \$361,039.97 in response to Castro's demands. The New York Office submitted report December 22, 1958, which reflected complete interviews with [redacted] the Francisco Sugar Company and [redacted] American Sugar Refining Company. [redacted] and [redacted] but furnished details of payment of money to [redacted] but had no information as to whereabouts of [redacted] except that he was possibly in Miami. [redacted] said his company had made no payments to Cuban rebels. b2 b7C

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On January 22, 1959, the Internal Security Division advised that subject's activities as reported bring him within registration requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. However, since the information indicates subject is outside the U. S., no action is being taken to obtain his registration or to prosecute subject. The Internal Security Division advised no further investigation was being requested unless information is received that subject has returned to the U. S. and is engaging in activities on behalf of a foreign principal.

BOORUM & PEASE "NOTES" ①

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*II. UNITED STATES ESTIMATES AND POLICY  
DISCUSSIONS REGARDING CUBAN SITUATION*

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II. UNITED STATES ESTIMATES AND POLICY  
DISCUSSIONS REGARDING CUBAN SITUATION

A. National Intelligence Estimates

The National Security Council Intelligence Directive Number One provides that the [REDACTED] shall correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security with the support of the United States Intelligence Board (USIB). Membership of the USIB consists of the following: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Director of Intelligence and Research, Department of State; the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Special Operations; the Director of the National Security Agency; the Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff; the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Intelligence, Department of the Navy; the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force; a representative of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Board of National Estimates, [REDACTED] periodically but not less than quarterly, presents a program of National Intelligence Estimates.

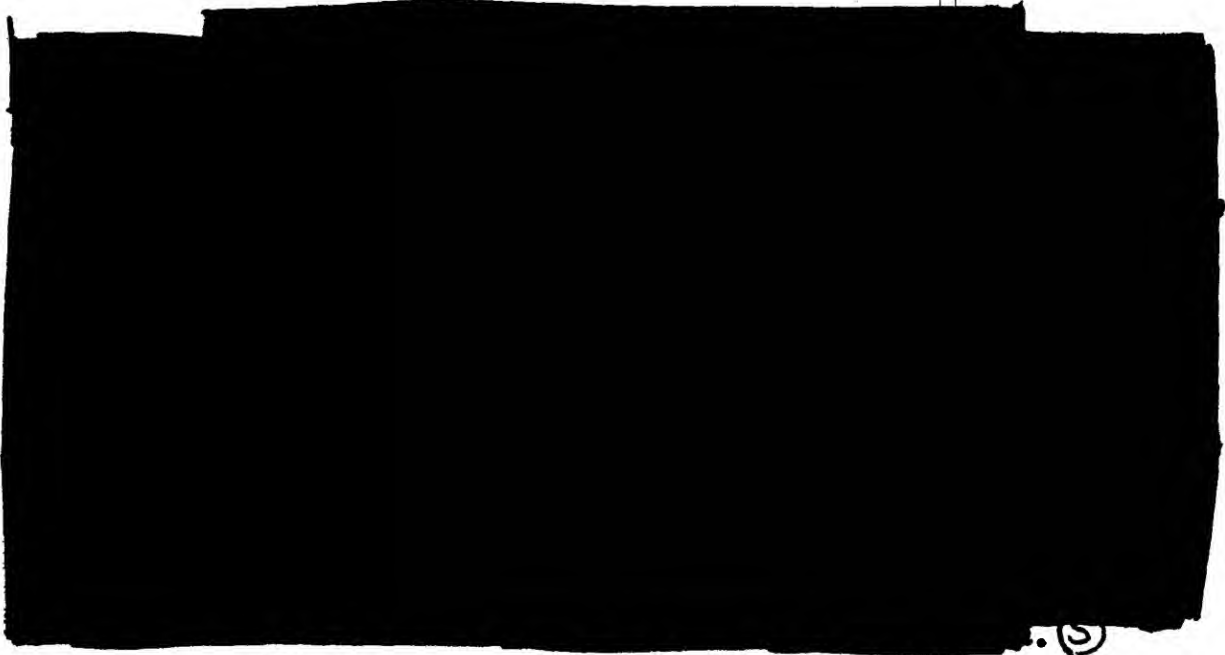
National Intelligence Estimates are, therefore, prepared on a set schedule and, in accordance with National Security Council Intelligence Directive Number One, [REDACTED] shall disseminate national intelligence to the President, members of the National Security Council, as appropriate, members of the USIB, and to such other components of the Government as the National Security Council may from time to time designate or the USIB may recommend. He is further authorized to disseminate national intelligence and interdepartmental intelligence produced within the USIB on a strictly controlled basis to certain foreign governments. FBI intelligence data shall be cleared with the FBI prior to dissemination.

Special National Intelligence Estimates are prepared when [REDACTED] in consultation with USIB, feels that information available indicates an impending crisis situation which affects the security of the United States to such an extent that immediate action or decision by the President or the National Security Council may be required. Such estimates are given limited dissemination

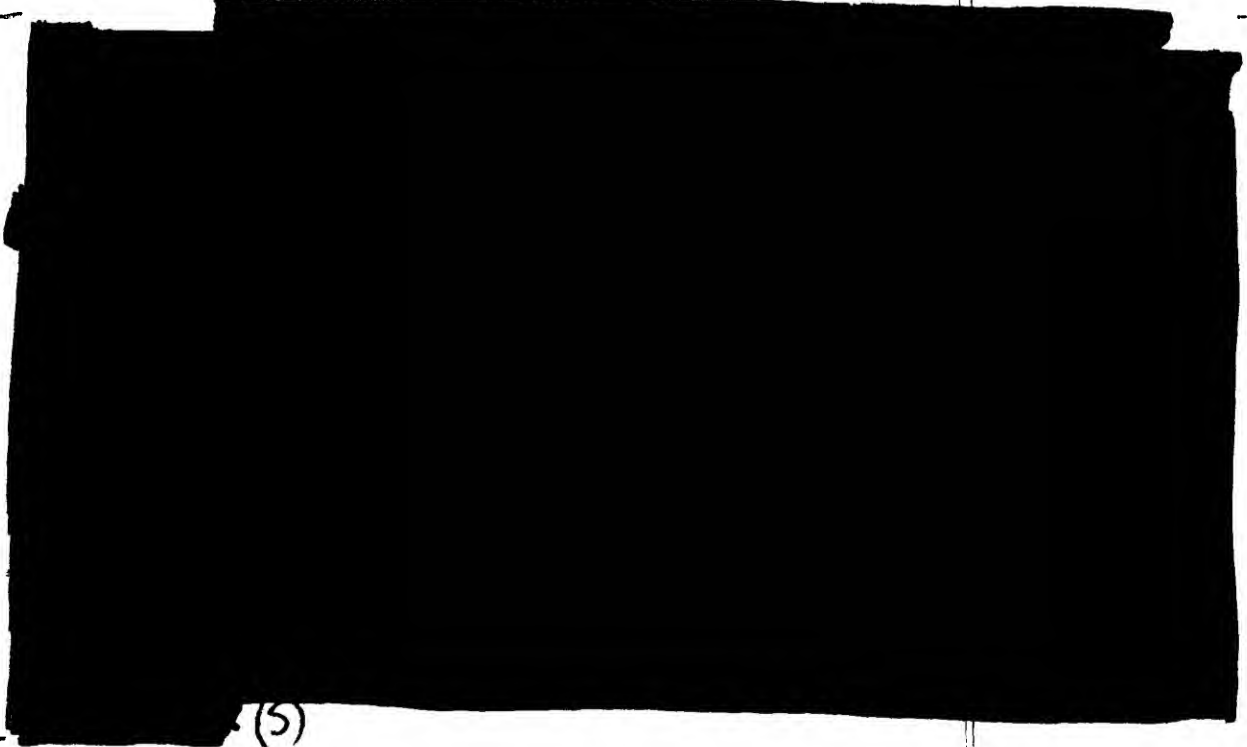
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inasmuch as they contain more sensitive information.

1. Special National Intelligence Estimate, Number 85-58  
(The Situation In Cuba)



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2. Special National Intelligence Estimate, Number 85/1-58  
(Developments In Cuba Since Mid-November)

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(S)

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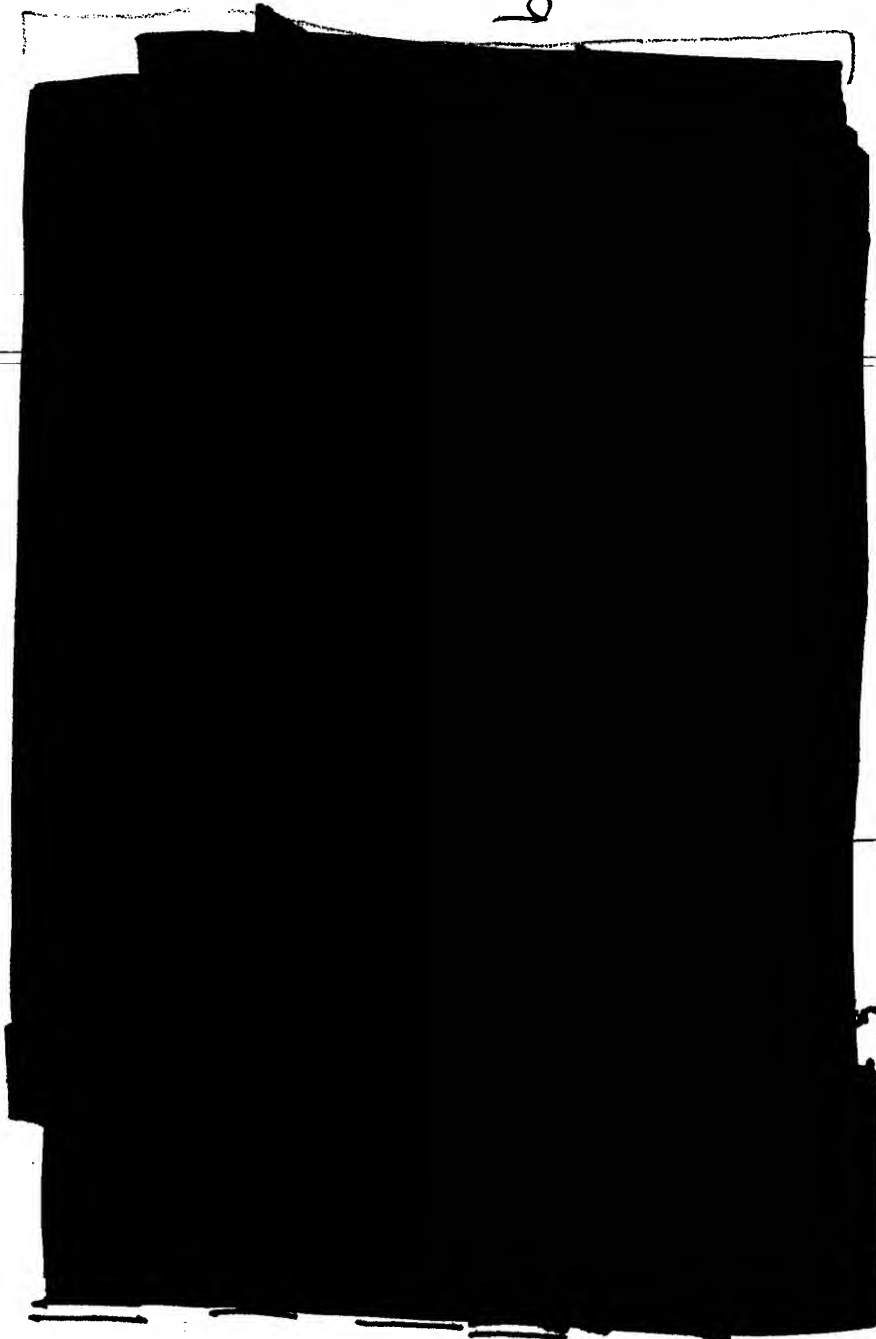
B. Policy Discussions At Conference Level

1. United States Intelligence Board Meetings December 30, 1958,  
And January 6, 1959

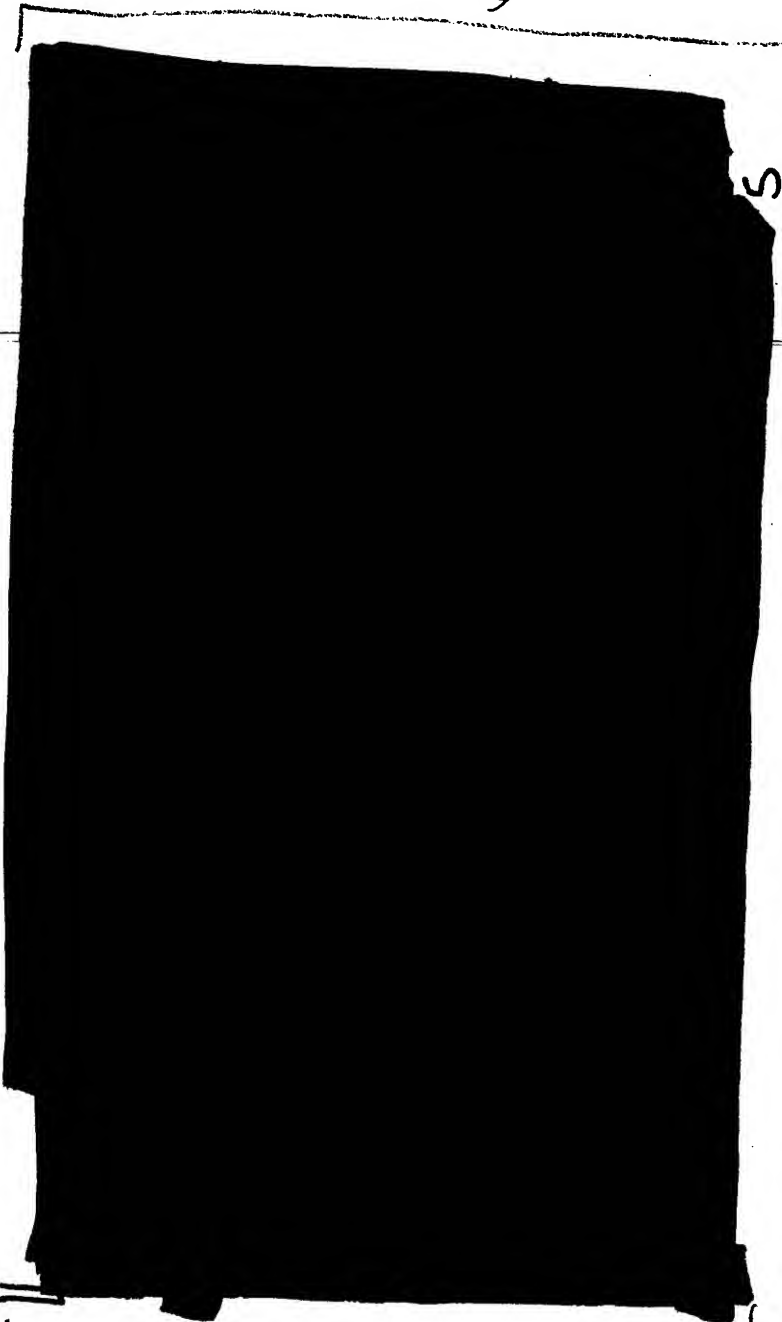
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[REDACTED] b1

2. [REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

3. Informal Briefing Of The Assistant Chief Of Staff For Intelligence, Department Of The Army, On January 15, 1959

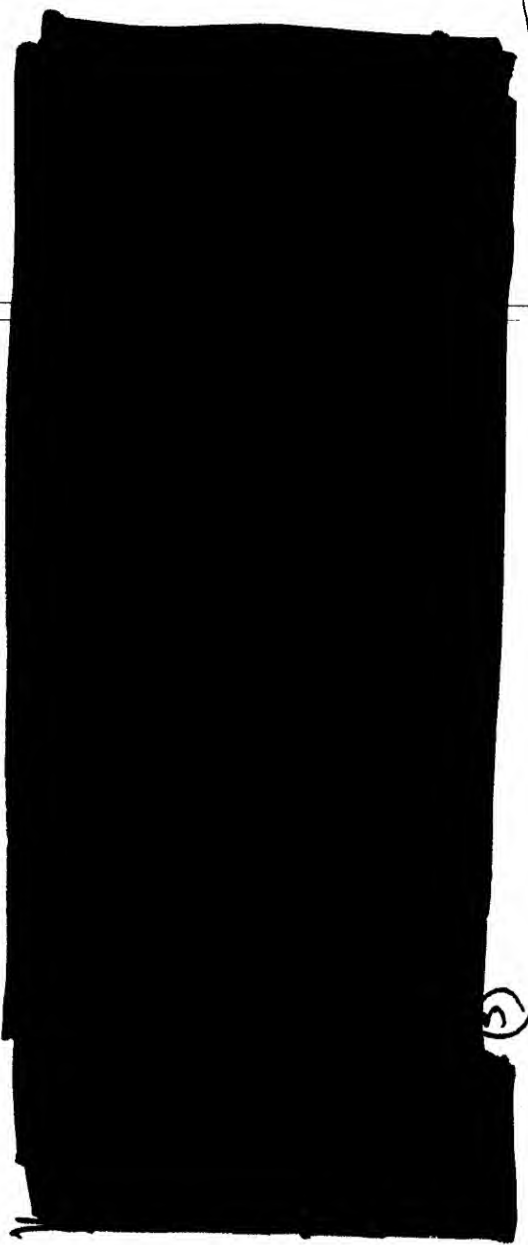
[REDACTED] b2

C. Department Of State Policy On Arms Shipments

With regard to arms shipments to Batista from the United States it is interesting to note that the United States has a Mutual Assistance Defense Pact with Cuba, as we have with a number of other Latin-American countries, under the terms of which the United States had been furnishing military supplies to the Batista Government until March, 1958. At that time the State Department placed an embargo on the shipment of arms to Cuba by merely not approving licenses for such shipments under the Munitions Control Act, which is administered by the State Department and enforced by the Bureau of Customs. This was reportedly done so as to keep the United States in a position of neutrality with respect to the Cuban revolution.

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SUMMARY



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*III. COVERAGE OF CUBAN SITUATION*

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III. COVERAGE OF CUBAN SITUATION

A. Jurisdiction to Handle Cuban Situation

In the Cuban situation the United States Government agencies peculiarly involved are the FBI, the Bureau of Customs, the Department of State, and the [REDACTED] b2  
[REDACTED] Each of these agencies is charged by law with certain responsibilities which briefly are as follows:

1. Jurisdiction of the FBI

Registration Act of 1938, as amended (Title 18, Section 960, United States Code) is within our jurisdiction and provides for the registration of individuals or organizations, not specifically exempted, acting as agents of a foreign principal, foreign government or foreign political party in the United States. We have made effective use of this statute not only to extensively investigate individuals but also to investigate the organizational structure of Castro support in the United States as exemplified by the July 26 Revolutionary Movement; the Directorio Revolucionario, an anti-Batista organization; and the Freedom for Cuba Movement, an organization soliciting funds for Castro in the United States.

Sections 956-962, Title 18, United States Code, concern neutrality matters within our jurisdiction. These sections punish a citizen of the United States accepting and exercising a commission to serve as a soldier against a country with which we are at peace; anyone in the United States enlisting or entering himself in foreign service or hiring or retaining another to serve as a soldier, marine or seaman in foreign service; anyone organizing or setting on foot a military or naval expedition from the United States against a country with which we are at peace; anyone strengthening in the United States the force of an armed vessel of a foreign nation which is at war with a country with which we are at peace; and anyone arming in the United States a vessel with intent that it shall be employed by a foreign power to commit hostilities against a country with which we are at peace. Most of the cases investigated under these neutrality statutes either involve an allegation that persons in the United States are recruiting for foreign

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## 2. Jurisdiction of Other Agencies

In analysing the ability of the United States to effectively meet the intelligence requirements of the Cuban situation, to investigate violations of United States laws designed to cope with such a situation, and to control the use of the United States by aliens as a base for illegal operations, it is necessary to consider briefly the jurisdictional areas of other agencies.

a. [REDACTED] b2

### b. Bureau of Customs

The Bureau of Customs administers the powers and duties vested in the Department of the Treasury pertaining to the importation and entry, as well as the exportation, of merchandise and it is chiefly within these broad powers that it investigates the illegal exportation or importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war from and to the United States. Customs also functions in controlling the entrance and clearance of vessels and aircraft.

### c. Department of State

The Department of State has primary responsibility for initiating and implementing foreign policies. It studies the bearing of domestic conditions on our foreign policy and correlates the activities of other government agencies that affect our foreign policy. Within the State Department, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research develops and implements a coordinated program for positive foreign intelligence for the State Department and for other Federal agencies, procuring information and producing reports essential to foreign policy determination and execution.

In addition to its diplomatic responsibilities in Cuba, the Department of State has the primary responsibility for the collection abroad (outside the

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United States and its possessions) of political, sociological, economic, scientific and technical information. In view of its status in a foreign country and its wide-spread contacts, the Department of State has a definite opportunity to obtain intelligence data of interest to the United States. In this regard, it is noted that Department of State personnel read intelligence reports submitted by the Naval and Military Attaches connected with the Embassy in Cuba.

d. Immigration and Naturalization Service

The Immigration and Naturalization Service administers the immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion and deportation of aliens and the naturalization of aliens lawfully resident in the United States. It investigates alleged violations of those laws and makes recommendations for prosecutions when deemed advisable. It patrols the borders of the United States to prevent the surreptitious entry of aliens into the United States in violation of the law.

3. Jurisdiction Problems Raised by Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida

On January 19, 1959, Christian Herter, Under Secretary of State, advised the Director that Governor Collins had asked some questions as to what Government agency had jurisdiction in the incident of the landing of a Cuban military plane in Florida.

Special Agent in Charge Edward E. Hargett, of our Jacksonville, Florida, Office contacted Governor Collins on January 20, 1959. Governor Collins advised he was referring to the landing of a Cuban B-26 airplane, armed with loaded .50 caliber machine guns, at Daytona Beach, Florida, at noon on January 2, 1959. The Governor advised that the purpose of his discussion with Mr. Herter was to indicate what he termed his concern over the lack of responsibility on the part of the Federal Government to assume jurisdiction over the "Batista crowd"; that the landing of the Cuban military plane was illustrative of his concern. Governor Collins stated he had received a letter from [REDACTED] of Daytona Beach, Florida, protesting that no agency

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would assume jurisdiction over the Cuban airplane, and that it had been necessary for city police officers of Daytona Beach to disarm the airplane. Governor Collins stated he was opposed to these Latins being allowed to enter Florida, as he considered them to be "rabblers"; that they might incite riots and might even cause murders, kidnappings or bombings. Governor Collins also mentioned collaterally that the airplane was allowed to approach the shores of Florida near Miami, get flying instructions at West Palm Beach, and fly up the coast to Daytona Beach, Florida, over Cape Canaveral, without being challenged by anyone concerned with the defense of this country.

Governor Collins also mentioned to Mr. Hargett that he considered the landing of the Cuban transport plane at Jacksonville, Florida, on New Year's Day, carrying the Batista family, to be undesirable and that it even perpetrated a fight at the airport. He said there were many other instances that indicated the undesirability of having these refugees residing in Florida, among which was the residency in Miami of [REDACTED] b7C

Governor Collins inquired of Mr. Hargett what Federal agency had jurisdiction over these undesirables, and he was advised that the Immigration and Naturalization Service had responsibility for the presence of aliens in the United States. Mr. Hargett also explained that the landing of the military plane at Daytona Beach was handled by [REDACTED] the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Daytona Beach; that [REDACTED] was on the scene when the plane landed and immediately took charge of the two Cuban officers who flew the plane. Mr. Hargett also told the Governor it was correct that officers of the Daytona Beach Police Department had disarmed the plane, as they had had past military experience and were qualified to do so. He further advised the Governor that the custody of the plane itself was assumed by the United States Bureau of Customs. Governor Collins commented at this point that he understood the plane had since been released to the Castro forces. He was b7C

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advised that this was correct; that the plane was released by Customs officials in Jacksonville.

The Governor also advised that at a recent meeting to determine the site for the 1960 Democratic National Convention, several persons present made the point that Florida was full of "rabblers" and Latin refugees and, because of this issue, the 1960 Democratic National Convention will not be held in Miami; that he was disappointed over this, as he had fought strenuously to get the convention in Miami.

Mr. Hargett carefully explained to Governor Collins and his Administrative Assistant the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the services which we render to local law enforcement agencies as a matter of cooperation. Mr. Hargett also pointed out that we immediately furnish to other Federal agencies and to local agencies any matters which come to our attention which are within their jurisdiction. He discussed with the Governor the jurisdictional responsibilities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the United States Bureau of Customs.

Governor Collins expressed appreciation for the interest indicated in having Mr. Hargett call upon him and discuss these matters with him. He indicated he would not hesitate to contact Mr. Hargett in the event any future problem of Federal jurisdiction arose.

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B. Bureau Coverage of Cuban Situation

The almost continuous state of political unrest in Cuba over the past several years and its attendant ramifications among Cuban exile and refugee groups in the United States formed the basis for Bureau coverage of Cuban activities from both an investigative and intelligence standpoint even before Castro forces began organizing support in this country.

1. Extent of Bureau Investigation

Following the downfall in March, 1952, of former Cuban President Carlos Prío Socarras, Cuban revolutionaries in this country began rallying behind him and preparing to oust Batista through Prío's leadership. Their activities were investigated by the Bureau because of possible violations of the Registration Act and those sections of the Neutrality Act under our jurisdiction relating to organizing expeditions in the United States against foreign countries. As a result of these investigations we developed considerable intelligence data which we regularly furnished to the Department of State, [REDACTED] and other interested agencies. b2

In late 1955 Fidel Castro, who had led the abortive attack in Cuba on July 26, 1953, came to the United States in an effort to rally support for another attack on Cuba. Upon his arrival in this country we immediately opened a separate investigation to determine if he was in violation of the Registration Act or the sections of the Neutrality Act under our investigative jurisdiction. On November 15, 1955, Ambassador Arthur Gardner sent a personal letter to the Director enclosing an undated news clipping from an unidentified newspaper pointing out that Castro was in Miami making plans to topple the Government of Fulgencio Batista. Ambassador Gardner commented that it was "getting a little tiresome having our country abused as a breeding place for unrest." By letter dated November 23, 1955, the Director assured Ambassador Gardner that we had already initiated an investigation of Castro; had instructed our Legal Attache in Havana to get in touch with the

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charge d'affaires of our Embassy in that city concerning Castro; and would, of course, furnish our investigative results to the State Department and other interested agencies. At the same time we issued instructions to our Legal Attache, New York and Miami designed to intensify the coverage we had already instituted on Castro and his forces.

On December 1, 1955, we asked the Department whether the activities of ~~Castro~~ in the United States brought him within the purview of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and if so, whether the Department planned to take steps to effect his registration. We requested an early reply. On December 14, 1955, we advised the Department that ~~Castro had departed the United States for Mexico on December 10, 1955.~~ On December 20, 1955, the Department advised Castro was obligated to register under the act and requested we furnish ~~Castro's~~ address so that his registration could be solicited. On January 4, 1956, we referred the Department to our letter of December 14, 1955, which advised that ~~Castro had left the United States for Mexico.~~

By 1957 the efforts of Prio and his followers to bring about the downfall of Batista had become so much of a problem to our Government that a meeting was held by the Attorney General in his office with representatives of Justice, State, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs and the Bureau on October 14, 1957, to discuss what, if any, action could be taken against Prio, who then resided in Miami, and his followers. Mr. Belmont represented the Bureau. The Attorney General observed that this appeared to be an explosive situation and a conference was called to get the facts on the table and to see that everything was done that could be done. The State Department's position was that the activities of Prio were causing embarrassment to the United States Government. The State Department representatives at the meeting suggested that high priority be given to any action which could be taken against Prio. Mr. Belmont advised the Attorney General that we had been actively investigating Prio's activities since his entry into the United States. The Attorney General was advised

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that our approach in Cuban matters was threefold: (1) to investigate violations of neutrality laws under our jurisdiction; (2) to provide data to the Department for its determination as to whether the activities of Prio and his followers require their registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act; and (3) to gather information which might be helpful to State Department and other agencies.

The Attorney General was advised that we had investigated all reports of pertinent activities coming to our attention and had furnished results to the Department and other interested agencies. As a consequence of this meeting we have placed great stress on coverage of the Cuban situation and the collection and dissemination of information.

On February 13, 1958, a Federal Grand Jury in New York City returned an indictment against Prio and eight others charging them with conspiracy to violate Title 18, Section 960, United States Code (USC), in that they conspired to begin, set on foot, and provide the means for military expeditions and enterprises to be carried on from the United States against Cuba. On October 31, 1958, Prio and five other defendants were arraigned in New York City and all entered pleas of not guilty and each was continued on \$3,000 bail. No trial date was set. On the morning of January 2, 1959, Prio returned to Cuba. The Department advised on January 2, 1959, that it was considering what, if anything, should be done toward revocation of Prio's bond and ordering his arrest. The Department further advised the matter had been discussed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of State and it was decided to await further developments before taking any action.



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From the outset of our coverage of Cuban activities, it was evident that the chief vehicle of the pro-Castro element in the United States was the July 26 Movement, which took its name from the abortive attempt of Fidel Castro to capture the Moncada Army Barracks in Cuba on July 26, 1953. Following this attempt, Castro briefly visited the United States in late 1955, at which time he established branches of his Movement in Miami and New York. With the establishment of these branches in this country, we instituted intensive coverage of their activities. Our investigations reflected that as the Movement grew, it gradually expanded to include branches in Boston, Newark, San Juan, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Our coverage, likewise, was expanded to include the coverage of these branches. Since it was evident at its inception that the primary aim of the July 26 Movement in the United States was to assist in any way it could in bringing about the downfall of the Batista Government, the need for prompt and wide dissemination of the information we developed was recognized and we adopted a policy of disseminating data developed to the Department, State, Army, Navy, Air Force, Customs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. We called the attention of these agencies to the active revolutionary nature of the Movement in this country prior to the invasion of Cuba by Castro, which took place in December, 1956.

For example, we disseminated reports showing the active nature of the Miami and New York branches as early as April, 1956. In January, 1957, we disseminated the membership list of the Miami branch, which at that time consisted of 224 individuals. Through our investigative efforts we identified the leaders of the various branches in the United States and identified their supporters.

Our investigations revealed that many of the persons connected with the Movement were fanatics. We would find that after being arrested in one area of the United States for violation of Customs laws, a member would turn up in another part of the country engaging in similar activities, despite the fact that he was on probation and was well aware of the consequences of his acts. We have

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developed information indicating that a Castro supporter openly threatened to shoot any Federal agent who endeavored to interfere with his activities. The dangerous nature of these individuals was such as to require notice to the field by SAC Letter in order that Agents would be in a position to protect themselves. All of this information indicating the fanaticism of the Castro supporters and the extent of their dedication to their cause was made available to State, [REDACTED] b2 and other agencies so that they would be in a position to assess the seriousness of the problem. As early as October, 1956, we advised these agencies of alleged plans of a small group in Miami to leave the United States for Cuba with arms for the purpose of engaging in revolutionary activity against the Batista Government. It is noted that this was two months before the invasion of Cuba by Castro, which culminated in the overthrow of the Batista regime.

With the invasion of Cuba in December, 1956, by Castro, the activities of the Movement in this country became bolder and more aggressive, particularly in the illegal shipment of arms and ammunition. Despite the fact that the illegal shipment of arms is a matter within the primary jurisdiction of Customs, the Bureau went beyond jurisdictional lines and aggressively collected information pertaining to this activity, which was promptly furnished to Customs, State, [REDACTED] b2 and other interested agencies. This was possible because we followed the practice of investigating and, where warranted, interviewing every individual who came to our attention as having connections with Cuban activities either of a pro-Castro or pro-Batista nature. We found many of these persons were cooperative, claiming to have no grudge against the United States or interests against the United States and frequently furnished data on Cuban activities.

During the past two years, we have disseminated over 225 items consisting of more than 1,475 pages of intelligence data relating to the July 26 Movement, its members, and its activities. Of course, all of this has gone to State Department and [REDACTED] b2

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2. Confidential Informant in Miami

As a part of our informant coverage

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[REDACTED]

b2/b7D

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This information related by the informant upon his return was received 11-13-58, analysed and presented in a memorandum 11-18-58, and disseminated 11-19-58 to the Department of State, [REDACTED] Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Department and intelligence branches of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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109-HQ-12-210-414, page 61

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According to information received by the informant, Fidel Castro is expected to replace the United States Military Mission with one from Venezuela. In this manner Castro hopes arms and ammunition can be channeled into Cuba through this Mission with which to start guerrilla warfare against the Dominican Republic. The informant added there is much popular support for such action and Fidel Castro's announcement as to his line of successors, in the event of his death, has been interpreted by many as an indication he may leave Cuba to start an attack on the Dominican Republic and he wants everyone to know who will remain in charge in Cuba. It was indicated that Castro will not use Cuban Government troops against the Dominican Republic but will seek to initiate a revolt within the country.

Continuing, the informant added that communist activity is increasing in Cuba through the means of demonstrations, meetings and the communist newspaper "Hoy." Cartoons are used depicting the United States supplying arms to a brute who is killing innocent people in a pit. The brute wears two arm bands, one labeled FBI and the other BRAC (the former Cuban Government Bureau for Repression of Communist Activity).

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The informant stated that the police are rarely seen and rebel forces are patrolling the streets. It was also stated the followers of former Cuban President Carlos Prío Sacarras are seeking positions and jobs through other organizations but were not named by the informant. According to the informant, United Embassy personnel are not well regarded by the Cuban Government and the people are highly critical of the U.S. press.

Continuing, the informant stated a delegation of factory owners have requested a meeting with President Urrutia in order that he might make a policy statement with respect to industry. The sugar industry is reportedly worried because either the July 26 Movement or communist labor delegations are demanding the adoption of a "seventy point reform program." It was also stated there is no talk of reprisals against the Batista Government people outside of Cuba or indication of plans being made to kidnap such persons for trial in Cuba.

It was also stated there is still some resistance to the new government from the followers of former [REDACTED] as occasionally three or four of the latter's group will drive around shooting and are usually killed by rebel forces on patrol. b7C

This data was disseminated on January 28, 1959, to the Department, State, and the military intelligence agencies.

### 3. Information from Cuban Consular Officials

During the course of our investigation of Cuban matters the Cuban Consuls General for the Batista Government in Miami and New York City regularly provided information, which was promptly passed on to all interested agencies.

### 4. Allegation of Mafia and Underworld Criminal Assistance to Castro

On January 6, 1959, information was received by this Bureau from a source who has furnished reliable information in the past that [REDACTED] b7C/D

According to the source, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Our appropriate

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field office (Newark) has been alerted to watch for any information in this regard. (Source of this information Newark criminal informant [redacted] ) Date disseminated January 22, 1959, to State, [redacted] Internal Security Division and military intelligence agencies. b2/b7D b7C b1

5. Retaliation Against Batista Adherents in the United States

On January 19, 1959, a source of unknown reliability [redacted] Key West, Florida) who is in touch with some aspects of the Cuban situation furnished information which had come to his attention. He stated the airline Aerovias Q operates within Cuba and also from Havana to Key West and Palm Beach, Florida. Its b7C b1

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[REDACTED] who resides in Palm Beach. This airline is the only one which has been permitted consistently to use Camp Columbia, a Cuban Army base, as its terminal and has been considered an affiliate of the Cuban Air Force. b7C

According to the source, [REDACTED] b7C/D

According to the source, [REDACTED] b7C/D

On January 21, 1959, this Bureau's Miami, Boston, Chicago, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, Newark, New Orleans, New York City, San Francisco, San Juan and Washington Field Offices were instructed to alert all sources in a position to furnish data regarding such a plan. It was pointed out an actual conspiracy or incidents of this type could involve a violation of the kidnapping statute. The offices were instructed to determine from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and other available sources the identities and whereabouts of any Batista adherents in each field office area who fled from Cuba and who might be victims of such plot.

On the same date our representative in Cuba was alerted and instructed to report immediately



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should data be received confirming or expanding the alleged plot.

Above data was disseminated January 21, 1959, to the Attorney General, Vice President, Under Secretary Herter, [REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service and military intelligence agencies. b2

On January 22, 1959, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past [REDACTED] b2/b7D b7C

advised this Bureau's Miami Office he returned from Havana, Cuba, on January 19, 1959, after spending twelve days in Cuba. During visits to several police stations, the source overheard several unidentified pro-Castro police officers remark that if the war criminals now in foreign countries are not turned over to the Cuban Government for prosecution, such individuals will be persecuted in way considered most convenient and kidnapped "by a group of individuals known as 'the Suicides' who are awaiting orders. These same police officers reportedly stated that if the Dominican Republic does not return war criminals now in the country, the Dominican Republic will be invaded from Haiti or some other place.

The source was unable to furnish more specific details nor does he know the identities of "the Suicides." It was the source's opinion that "the Suicides" may be part of a suicide group known as "Juramentados" who are under the command of "Guevaro, Castro revolutionary leader and a suspected communist." On January 26, 1959, the source stated he believes "the Suicides" group of Juramentados, who are allegedly being activated, will be under the command of Ernesto "Che" Guevaro, sometimes referred to as Guevara. The source added Guevaro is the same person he suspects of being a communist and reportedly comes from Argentina and is in command of La Cabana Fortress near Havana.

Above data disseminated January 26 and 27, 1959, to the Department, State, [REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service and military intelligence agencies. b2

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On January 22, 1959, a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New Orleans, Louisiana, advised the New Orleans Office that one [REDACTED] reportedly a former secretary of a Cuban labor party, who had fled from Cuba to Argentina as a pro-Batista refugee, arrived in New Orleans during the evening of January 20, 1959, aboard a Pan American World Airways flight from Panama. It was stated that [REDACTED] visa for entry into the United States had been cancelled prior to his arrival in New Orleans, but he was permitted to continue by airplane from New Orleans to New York City from where he was to continue to Europe possibly on January 22, 1959, via a London and Brussels flight. It was stated his transportation from New Orleans to New York City was to have been via Delta Air Lines, Incorporated, flight. b7C

According to the INS representative, an unconfirmed report was received indicating a Cuban military plane landed in Panama at the time [REDACTED] was there en route to the United States, and occupants of the Cuban military plane were alleged to have attempted to [REDACTED] for the ostensible purpose of returning him to Cuba. b7C

On January 22, 1959, [REDACTED] Pan American World Airways, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised he had no information confirming the above rumor. b7C

This data was disseminated January 27, 1958, to the Department, State, [REDACTED] and the military intelligence agencies. b2

On January 25, 1959, [REDACTED] of the Bureau for Repression of Communist Activities in Cuba, advised he was unaware of any plot on the part of the supporter of Fidel Castro to take retaliatory steps against the Batista adherents in the United States. [REDACTED] did state his brother, [REDACTED] who is now in Miami, Florida, heard a radio broadcast three or four days before from Havana stating that six men from the staff of Fidel Castro had departed from Cuba to kidnap and bring back to Cuba some prominent alleged killers of the Batista regime. [REDACTED] was of the opinion that possibly the identity of one of the members of this Castro b7C

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group was revealed in the broadcast but was unable to recall his name. The destination of the group was not known to [REDACTED] b7C

The above data was disseminated January 28, 1959, to the Department, State, the [REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service and the military intelligence agencies. b2

On January 27, 1959, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past [REDACTED] advised this Bureau's Miami Office he returned from Cuba at midnight on January 26, 1959. While in Cuba the source received no indication that a plan exists to kidnap so-called Cuban war criminals in the United States or elsewhere. b2/b7D b7C

On January 26, 1959, [REDACTED] Miami representative of Aerovias Que Airlines, advised he had heard a rumor on the streets of Miami last week that Castro supporters were being dispatched to Miami to kidnap war criminals. [REDACTED] was unable to identify the source for the rumor, attributing it to idle gossip and speculation. He added he had returned to Miami from Havana, Cuba, on January 25, 1959, and had received no information while in Cuba in substantiation of the rumor. b7C

The above data was disseminated January 28, 1959, to the Department, State Department, [REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service and the military intelligence agencies. b2

6. Reported Meetings of Batista Adherents in Miami Area

This Bureau received an anonymous letter dated January 21, 1959, at Miami, Florida, signed "a neighbor of Hialeah." The letter dated since the fall of the Batista regime some two hundred Batista followers have sought refuge in Hialeah and are creating problems among the Cubans settled there. It was alleged that the Batista adherents are holding meetings in the vicinity of the writer's home, which meetings are attended by some fifteen to twenty persons. According to the writer, some of these individuals are well provided with money and it is rumored they live at the Dupont Plaza (city

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not indicated). The writer warned of the followers of a certain [REDACTED] stating the spelling might be incorrect and added that a rumor was circulating that Batista would arrive in Miami in a few days. The letter stated the writer to be a citizen of Venezuela. b7c

On January 21, 1959, the Miami Office was instructed to check with appropriate sources and informants to determine if the Batista adherents are active in the Miami area. Disseminated January 21, 1959, to State, [REDACTED] Immigration and Internal Security Division. b2

Relevant to the above allegation, it may be noted that a Washington Capital News Service dispatch on January 22, 1959, stated Batista was interviewed on January 21, 1959, at his exile residence in the Dominican Republic [REDACTED] correspondent for New York radio station WNEW. Batista stated he has no intention of making an armed invasion attempt against Castro or to send arms and men against Castro. Batista stated the rumor was "an evil invention they are making to justify their murders and disorders." Batista also denied he was setting up a government-in-exile in the Dominican Republic and that thousands were tortured and killed by secret police and armed forces during his regime. b7c

7. [REDACTED] s b1

In view of the allegation that retaliatory steps are being contemplated by Castro forces against the Batista adherents in exile in the U.S., which might give rise to actual kidnapping attempts, plus the obvious resentment that exists among the Castro forces against the U.S. for aiding of Batista, it was deemed advisable to expand this Bureau's coverage of Cuban activities. Accordingly, Department of State clearance was obtained January 21, 1959, [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (S)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-414, page 645.

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*IV. LACK OF PROPER COORDINATION AND  
USE OF INTELLIGENCE DATA WITHIN  
STATE DEPARTMENT*

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**IV. LACK OF PROPER COORDINATION AND  
USE OF INTELLIGENCE DATA WITHIN  
STATE DEPARTMENT**

**A. Problem**

In a meeting with the Director on January 19, 1959, Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter mentioned that he was concerned about his own Department in that he had learned that the FBI had furnished a large volume of information to State Department pertaining to the Cuban situation and yet he was not briefed concerning items furnished by the Bureau and other sources and that not even the White House had been properly advised.

**B. State Department Corrective Measures**

In the past, the Bureau's primary dissemination to State Department has been to the Office of Security. The Office of Security correlated information from the Bureau with data in its files and routed the incoming mail together with the background data to the interested desks in the State Department. With regard to Cuban matters, items from the Bureau were routed to the Cuban Desk under the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. In the event material furnished by the Bureau contained positive foreign intelligence, it was routed to the Director of Intelligence and Research.



It has been the responsibility of the Director of Intelligence and Research and of the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs to keep their superiors, including Mr. Herter, advised of matters of importance.

On January 16, 1959, a new dissemination policy was put into effect within the Department of State as the result of a complaint by Mr. Herter that he had not been informed of gun running to Cuba from Florida and that no

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one had indicated in advance the time that Batista would step out of office. (The Office of Security had furnished all Cuban matters received from the Bureau, including gun running, to the appropriate desks in the State Department. No information known to the Office of Security pinpointed the time or date of Batista's flight.)

Under the new procedures the Office of Security is under orders to furnish, immediately upon receipt, copies of all communications received from the Bureau to the Director of Intelligence and Research. There are two exceptions: Copies of matters relating to Employee Security and copies from the Bureau replying to Office of Security requests, that is, name checks, et cetera, are not furnished to the Director of Intelligence and Research. It is still the responsibility of the Office of Security to route items of interest to other desks in the Department of State to the appropriate desks.

C. Comments on Corrective Measures

1. Comments by Department of State Official

On January 21, 1959, Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey, Director, Office of Security, Department of State, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that they are keeping track of the amount of material received from the Bureau which is immediately forwarded to the Office of Intelligence and Research. Mr. Bailey further advised that at the time he was ordered to furnish to the Office of Intelligence and Research, information received from the FBI, he learned that there was reluctance on the part of some persons in the Office of Intelligence and Research to receive this material. Mr. Bailey had the feeling that the Office of Intelligence and Research is now "swamped" and within a few days the system will be changed back to the prior arrangement. Mr. Bailey expressed some concern over his present instructions to disseminate everything received from the FBI to the Office of Intelligence and Research when the matters did not relate to items of actual interest to that office. This concern stemmed not only from the security of the Bureau's information but also from the possibility that the Office of Intelligence and Research might use it to get into the domestic field with the exception of Employee Security. b7c

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2. Comments by the Bureau

The procedure, now in effect, of immediately furnishing all communications to the Office of Intelligence and Research, received by the Department of State from the Bureau, places internal security and domestic intelligence matters in the hands of persons having no "need to know" and who have not previously received such items.

The procedure may actually slow the transmittal of pertinent information to the Under Secretary and the Secretary of State rather than expedite such transmittal because the great bulk of Bureau information is other than positive foreign intelligence which presumably is the sole interest of the Office of Intelligence and Research. Time consumed in preparation of copies of these communications tends to slow down their handling.

D. Other Possible Corrective Measures

In the absence of an FBI-type inspection to determine the manner in which intelligence information from outside agencies is routed, correlated and transmitted through channels to the Under Secretary and the Secretary, the Bureau is not in a position to make positive administrative recommendations; however, in the absence of such an inspection, the following possible corrective measure is perhaps worthy of note:

Under Secretary of State Herter should not only fix responsibility on his subordinates for keeping him informed but should insist on periodic briefings by them on topics of vital importance. It is the responsibility of the Assistant Secretaries of State and the Director of Intelligence and Research to keep the Under Secretary and the Secretary advised of pertinent information for their use so that they in turn, can advise the President and Vice President. The workability of such a procedure is dependent on the competence of personnel involved and their willingness to present complete, concise, unbiased evaluated intelligence.

It would be impractical to transmit all FBI communications to high-ranking officials such as the Under Secretary or Secretary of State but it is reasonable

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to furnish them, on a selective basis, communications containing intelligence of apparent importance and interest to them, as the Bureau has done in the past. However, in making this dissemination the FBI is not assuming any of the responsibilities of the Assistant Secretaries of State or the Director of Intelligence and Research to present their superiors in the Department of State with complete, concise, correlated and evaluated intelligence.

E. Basic Concepts of Intelligence Evaluation

The problems in the State Department drive home three basic concepts of intelligence evaluation which should be implemented, wherever possible, where intelligence data is received and put to use.

(1) There must be a strong system within each agency or department designed to keep officials at policy-making levels advised of situations as they develop. It is essential that this system be so devised as to insure a flow of information in anticipation of events and not simply in reaction to events which have transpired.

(2) The principle of separation of intelligence evaluation from intelligence collection is a sound one and should be achieved whenever possible. All too often where an intelligence collector is also acting as an evaluator his opinions become slanted by an emphasis on data collected in connection with his own work with the result that proper evaluation is not placed on other data available.

(3) Intelligence from all sources must be correlated and due consideration must be given to each source in the evaluation process. New data, although it appears incredible should not be completely disregarded simply because corroboration is not yet available or because standing alone it may seem invalid.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] b1  
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This evaluation was made in spite of the fact that information previously disseminated from this same source had proved to be accurate on a number of occasions; specifically, we obtained advance information of the serious illness of Joseph Stalin and the fact that he would be succeeded by Georgi Malenkov. This information was disseminated on February 10, 1953, to [REDACTED] and other agencies. Stalin died March 5, 1953, and Malenkov immediately succeeded him as premier of the Soviet Union. b2

This point is further illustrated by the fact that in our dissemination of information from [REDACTED] on March 16, 1954, we included information that, according to the Soviet official, Molotov was criticized by his superiors for his lack of success at the Berlin conference of foreign ministers. [REDACTED] b7D b7C

[REDACTED] b1  
(S)

[REDACTED] however, according to the World Almanac of 1956 on October 8, 1955, Molotov admitted that he had erred in statements which he made in a speech in February, 1955. He said his views were politically and theoretically in error. Molotov's speech had been criticized by the Communist Party organ "Kommunist" and it is noted that such criticism by "Kommunist" was approximately only a year after our March, 1954, dissemination. He most likely had been privately criticized considerably prior to the public criticism.

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V. *BUREAU LIAISON SITUATION IN CUBA*

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V. BUREAU LIAISON SITUATION  
IN CUBA

A. Identity of Bureau Personnel Assigned to Havana, Cuba

There are at present five Bureau employees assigned to Havana, as follows:

Legal Attache  
Assistant Legal Attache  
Assistant Legal Attache  
Stenographer  
Stenographer

James T. Haverly

b7C

B. Current Arrangements

Our Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba, by letter dated January 13, 1959, advised the present state of Cuban law enforcement is extremely confused. The flight of Batista and the almost complete taking over of government functions by Castro followers has completely stripped the Office of the Legal Attache of police contacts. He summarized the situation as follows:

1. Cuban National Police

This is the principal police agency which covers all of Cuba. The Legal Attache had four contacts here prior to fall of Batista. Three have fled and whereabouts of the other is unknown. The present [REDACTED] took office on January 8, 1959. He reportedly has no police experience and was a cab driver in Havana before joining Castro's forces in 1956. His three brothers were killed fighting against Batista. No contact has been made with him. b7C

2. Department of Investigation of the Cuban National Police

This was the major contact point in the Cuban National Police. Its previous [REDACTED] a contact, has fled Cuba as did his assistant. Two of his aides, who were contacts, are in hiding. Two other aides were detained when the Castro forces took over but were released after three days. Their functions are limited. The [REDACTED] is a Castro adherent named [REDACTED]. He was formerly a bank employee and has in the past been connected in revolutionary activities [REDACTED] who has a long history of communist activities. b7C

3. National Bureau of Identification

This organization maintains fingerprint and identification records and files and has been almost inactive since

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the revolution. Although employees under the Batista regime have evidently retained their positions, they have not been allowed to carry out their regular functions.

4. Cuban Bureau for the Repression of Communist Activities

This organization furnished data on communist activities in Cuba. Its director escaped with Batista and its assistant director is in hiding. The head of the investigations section is under arrest. The files of the organization are in possession of Ernesto Guevara, a Castro adherent, and there is every indication the files will be destroyed as the Communist Party is now operating openly.

5. Cuban Secret Police

This group mainly investigates counterfeiting and narcotics. Its former head, a contact, has fled Cuba and 200 of the former 240 agents of the group have been dismissed.

6. Judicial Police

This organization investigates a variety of criminal matters for Cuban courts operating under the Ministry of Justice. Its [redacted] a contact, has been deposed. [redacted] has been named [redacted] of both the Secret and Judicial Police. He was a contact of Legal Attache from 1944 until 1952. He visited the Bureau in 1950. He is a [redacted] the Judicial Police. Reportedly the [redacted] will be [redacted] who was [redacted] the Secret Police, 1950-1951, and was a contact. There is no known derogatory data on either. Legal Attache has very little business with the Secret or Judicial Police. b7C

7. Customs Police

This group investigates smuggling. [redacted] both contacts, no longer hold their positions. b7C

8. Cuban Bureau of Census

This group registers all Cuban voters. Its [redacted] who remains in office, and the [redacted] its Identification and Investigation Section, [redacted] who was to retire January 19, 1959, has in past made available voters' registrations of Cuban Communist Party. Legal Attache has advised in future these records will be unavailable because of complaints U. S. Government authorities have had access thereto. [redacted] advised Legal Attache former employees of Census Bureau filed complaint against him alleging he made Census Bureau records available to Cuban intelligence organizations during Batista b7C

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*regime; that complaint might allege he also made Census Bureau records available to Legal Attache office; but that present officials of Census Bureau have told him privately that they believe complaint will be withdrawn with no action taken.*

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9. Militia Organization

This is a new police group organized since the revolution and composed of Castro elements. Its [redacted] is [redacted] and [redacted] is [redacted] whose father was killed in 1957, reportedly by Batista elements. [redacted] has been contacted in the past by Agents and was found to be an intelligent, honorable young man. He was [redacted] the July 26 Movement in Miami in 1957. This group is mainly concerned with the apprehension of informers who operated for Batista. It reportedly hopes to become the "FBI" of Cuba. b7c

The present efforts of police agencies in Cuba are almost entirely directed toward the apprehension and prosecution of notorious supporters and informers of the Batista regime. The Legal Attache indicated that in his initial contact with police officials he intended to indicate that FBI contacts were strictly in the criminal field and to point out our ability to be of assistance on matters of a criminal nature.

10. Current Instructions Limiting Contacts

The Director said he felt the Office of the Legal Attache in Cuba should not try and press for any contacts until a clearer picture develops. The Legal Attache was so instructed by cablegram on January 16, 1959.

C. Rebel Resentment Against FBI in Cuba

1. Allegations Made By Major Ernesto Guevara

"Chicago Tribune" issue January 10, 1959, carried an article dated January 9, 1959, at Havana, Cuba, prepared by "Chicago Tribune" press service under headline "Castro Chief Charges FBI Aided Batista." According to article, during news conference in Havana on January 9, 1959, Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, described as one of Fidel Castro's "most trusted commanders," accused FBI of supplying Batista dictatorship with information enabling it to capture rebel arms shipments. Article reported that Guevara claimed reports found in files of Batista's Bureau for Repression of Communist Activities (BRAC) mentioned FBI as source of information. Reportedly, Guevara alleged reports to [redacted] listed FBI as source, but "FBI" was crossed out and "Confidential Informants" substituted. Guevara said that documents captured by rebel forces proved conclusively that BRAC was very close to FBI. b7c

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The Legal Attache, Havana, advised on January 19, 1959, that no information appeared in the Havana newspapers concerning Guevara's alleged charges. The Legal Attache pointed out that his dealings with BRAC were strictly in relation with communist matters and that no information was furnished by him concerning rebel activities or arms shipments. The Legal Attache speculated that the source of the "Chicago Tribune" article might be [REDACTED] Latin-America representative for that newspaper who was then in Havana. b7C

Concerning charge we supplied Batista regime with information enabling it to capture rebel arms shipments, Bureau has not disseminated such information to Cuban authorities. Investigation of such arms shipments is not within our jurisdiction but is responsibility of Customs. During course of our investigation regarding activities of pro-Castro movement in U. S. (aimed primarily at developing possible Registration Act violations), we did develop a considerable amount of information incidental to our investigation regarding alleged arms shipments on behalf of Cuban rebels. We disseminated such data to other interested U. S. intelligence agencies including Customs, State, [REDACTED] and in many instances, the military intelligence agencies. Moreover, we have, where the matter appeared to be of possible interest to the U. S. Embassy in Havana, furnished it to Legat, Havana, for local dissemination at the Embassy. It is conceivable that data of this type originating with FBI has been utilized by other U. S. agencies to keep Batista Government informed as to U. S. efforts to counteract anti-Batista activities in U. S. b2

In one instance, State Department specifically requested authority to furnish FBI information regarding rebel activities to Cuban authorities, as follows: During August, 1958, we furnished State and other agencies with information received by San Antonio Office from a source to the effect that anti-Batista Cuban exiles in U. S. planned to bomb Presidential Palace in Havana, utilizing plane disguised with U. S. Air Force markings. State Department requested authority to have U. S. Embassy in Havana relay information to Cuban Government in paraphrased form, describing it as "unconfirmed report" and not attributing it to FBI. We told State we had no objection to this action. Subsequent investigation by the Bureau of persons allegedly involved in this affair failed to substantiate original charge.

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Concerning charge FBI furnished information to BRAC, following is noted: BRAC was established in 1955 by Batista regime [REDACTED] b2

[REDACTED] Investigation of communist activities by Cuban Government had previously been split between various agencies, principally Cuban Military Intelligence and Cuban National Police. However, [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] Legat, Havana, on Bureau instructions, has been circumspect in dealings with BRAC. However, in line with our policy of cooperating with official security agencies of friendly foreign governments where such cooperation would not work to our detriment or endanger our sources, we have exchanged a limited amount of information with BRAC concerning communist activities. This cooperation has been aimed at strengthening our liaison position in the reciprocal acquisition of data of interest to us, as well as counteracting international communist activities. For instance, during September, 1957, an informant of Legat, Havana, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] With Bureau approval, Legat furnished this information to [REDACTED] then [REDACTED] b7C/D

[REDACTED]. Cuban officials were most appreciative of information furnished by Legat and pointed out that the Cuban investigative agencies had [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Moreover, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Incident received considerable publicity (s) b1 in Cuban press and was a major setback to Cuban communist movement. At time information was furnished to [REDACTED] it was given in strict confidence and up to now there have been no indications, whatever, that [REDACTED] violated this confidence. b7C/D It is noted [REDACTED] subsequently became [REDACTED] and in this capacity he carried on a cordial correspondence with Director from time to time. During November, 1957, [REDACTED] visited Washington, D. C., at which time he visited the Director. According to press reports, [REDACTED] fled Cuba for the Dominican Republic following the overthrow of the Batista Government.

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D. Publicity Concerning Cuban Army Military Intelligence Service (SIM) Honorary Cards

The Havana, Cuba, newspaper, "Revolucion," the official organ of the July 26 Movement of Cuba, in its issue of January 17, 1959, pointed out that a review of the files at SIM disclosed that SIM honorary credentials had been issued to "neighbors of the American Embassy in Cuba" and it was supposed that the employees of this Embassy had dedicated themselves to the undiplomatic work of spying. The article was accompanied by photographs of the cards in question which had thereon photographs of the individuals to whom these cards were issued including FBI Special Agent John J. Wachter, formerly Assistant Legal Attache in Havana; [REDACTED] the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) at the American Embassy, Havana; [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom are also INS employees assigned to the Embassy; and [REDACTED] liaison officer at the Embassy. The individuals so portrayed were not identified insofar as their employing agency was concerned; however, the names of each of these persons were set out.

b2  
b7C

On January 20, 1959, [REDACTED] advised from Havana that [REDACTED] associate editor of the publication "U. S. News and World Report" planned to contact representatives of the new Cuban Government to obtain data to be used in an article pertaining to the issuance of these cards. On January 20, 1959, [REDACTED] the "U. S. News and World Report" advised the Bureau that [REDACTED] had checked into this matter but had decided not to write the article since he had discovered that a Cuban newspaper had planted a phony story that there were five American spies for Batista who had entree into Cuban intelligence files.

b7C

A letter dated January 22, 1959, to all Legal Attaches pointed out that it is wrong for our foreign personnel to accept cards of this nature where there is a likelihood that they could cause embarrassment to the Bureau; that all Legal Attaches should promptly survey this situation in each office and see to it that personnel have not obtained such cards unless their use is absolutely essential to the effective operations of the office involved.

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VI. *CURRENT HAITIAN SITUATION*

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VI. CURRENT HAITIAN SITUATION

A. Recent Developments

Information concerning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was received on January 20, 1959, from a source whose reliability is not known. The source identified [REDACTED]

When interviewed by agents of this Bureau on January 20, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that he had been contacted [REDACTED]

However, no final arrangements were effected.

Concerning [REDACTED]

On January 20, 1959, pertinent information concerning [REDACTED] was furnished to the New York City Police Department. On the same date efforts were made to contact [REDACTED] at his residence in New York City; however, he was out of town. In his absence, his daughter was advised of the receipt of information indicating a possible [REDACTED] and she promised to advise both [REDACTED] and his wife as soon as possible.

The above information has been disseminated to Vice President Richard M. Nixon; [REDACTED] the Assistant to the President; Under Secretary [REDACTED]

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of State Christian A. Herter; [REDACTED] b2  
[REDACTED] the Immigration and Naturalization Service;  
the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department  
of the Army; the Office of Special Investigations, Air Force;  
the Director of Naval Intelligence; the Attorney General;  
and Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh.

[REDACTED] b1

(S)  
On January 24, 1959, a source who is in close  
contact with Haitian officials in New York City [REDACTED]  
mentioned above) furnished information that the

Reportedly, [REDACTED] b7C/D

Our New York Office advised on January 24, 1959,  
that the principal Haitian exiles residing in New York City,  
including [REDACTED] b7C  
and [REDACTED] agreed that the current Haitian  
Government is in a precarious state; however, they all  
denied any knowledge of invasion plans from the United States.

Data in above two paragraphs has been dissemi-  
nated to the State Department; [REDACTED] b2  
[REDACTED] the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the  
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department  
of the Army; the Office of Special Investigations, Air Force;  
the Director of Naval Intelligence; and the Internal  
Security Division of the Justice Department.

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On January 23, 1959, [REDACTED] b7C  
advised our New York Office that her husband was in  
Cuba, purpose unknown to her. On January 26 and 27, 1959,  
[REDACTED] furnished the following information:

A delegation of Haitians arrived in Havana  
on January 22, 1959, seeking men and arms to overthrow  
the Government of Haiti. [REDACTED] b7C  
confidant of  
Castro, conferred with the Haitians, declined any  
assistance from Cuba at present and told the delegation  
to organize its forces and then ask for assistance. The  
Cubans have no plans presently to assist the revolutionaries  
of Haiti, the Dominican Republic or Nicaragua as they  
have many problems of their own.

The foregoing data has been disseminated to  
the State Department; the [REDACTED] b2  
the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the  
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department  
of the Army; the Office of Special Investigations,  
Air Force; the Director of Naval Intelligence; and the  
Internal Security Division of the Justice Department.

While the Haitian situation has been followed  
closely, in view of these most recent developments we  
have instructed the New York, Miami, Jacksonville, Newark,  
San Juan and Washington Field Offices by teletype  
January 23, 1959, to immediately intensify investigations  
involving Haiti, including informant cases, and to alert  
all logical contacts and sources to be certain we are  
promptly apprised of all significant developments. They  
were instructed that particular efforts should be made to  
be sure the Bureau is aware of any possible expeditions  
against Haiti from the U.S. which might involve neutrality  
statutes within our jurisdiction and that all allegations  
of this type should be vigorously investigated and  
resolved at the earliest possible time. In view of the  
concentration of Haitian exiles at New York City and  
reported involvement of the Haitian Consulate, New York City,  
in current developments regarding Haiti, we have initiated  
steps to effect technical coverage of the Haitian  
Consulate, New York City.

B. Prior Unsuccessful Plot in Miami

On July 29, 1958, a group of individuals,  
including two former Dade County, Florida, deputy sheriffs

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and three former Haitian Army officers, landed in Haiti by boat "Mollie C" of Key West, Florida, and attacked the presidential palace in an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government. All participants were killed. In view of the fact that a representative of the Department of State in Miami, Florida, had prior knowledge of the activities of the participants and did not advise us, and since all participants were killed, we did not enter the investigation.

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*APPENDIX A*

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APPENDIX A

INFORMATION PROVIDED [REDACTED]

b7C

(Further Details)

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b7C

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APPENDIX A

Information Provided [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] who had been providing information to our New York Office voluntarily with regard to other matters contacted us on January 1, 1959, following the downfall of Batista. Since that time she has provided considerable information concerning the Cuban situation as set forth hereinafter. b7C

[REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] and her two brothers left South Carolina. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was first married to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She is presently married to [REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] She has resided at the Hotel Bretton Hall in New York City since January, 1956. She was formerly [REDACTED] engaged in the import-export business, the bulk of her activities being in Latin America. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in two investigations and found that her information was reliable. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force; and U. S. Customs Service. (S) b1

[REDACTED] claims to be personally acquainted with [REDACTED] the Dominican Republic and former President Batista and to have contact with Senators Wayne B. Morse and Hubert Humphrey. She also claims to be on friendly terms with former Secretary of State James F. Burnes and the former New York [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was contacted in November, 1958, [REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] the July 26 Movement in the United States, who requested her advice on various problems facing the Movement. In addition to [REDACTED] was also in constant contact with other pro-Castro individuals of the July 26 Movement such as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the July 26 Movement in the United States; [REDACTED] a Havana real estate man; [REDACTED] reportedly related to provisional president Urrutia; [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] wealthy sugar plantation owners in Cuba.

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1. Cuban Feeling Against Former U. S. Ambassador Earl E. T. Smith

On January 3, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] for the July 26 Movement, had convinced the Movement on declaring U. S. Ambassador Smith persona non grata as the first official act of the new rebel government. She stated she was trying to convince the New York rebel leaders to permit Smith to resign and that a call would be made to Cuba in an effort to convince Castro to let Smith do so, but she believed that this was hopeless. She further advised that three statements were in preparation which were to be released as soon as the provisional president took office. These statements concern: (1) A statement regarding the declaration of Smith as persona non grata; (2) a statement regarding the renegotiation of the rental of the Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba; and (3) a statement regarding the exposure of Ambassador Smith as having engaged in business ventures with Batista. b7C

On January 4, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the Cuban people wanted an Ambassador from the United States who was a man of the people. The Cubans did not want a rich society man. She added that the spirit of anti-Americanism was very strong in Havana, not against the American Government as such but against the Department of State and Ambassador Smith in particular. b7C

On January 8, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the July 26 Movement was very happy with the recognition of the new government by the United States. She added that the Cuban people were still upset over the fact that Ambassador Smith was still assigned to Cuba. She noted that Fidel Castro was very bitter toward the British Government over the sale of planes to the Batista Government and that Castro was in favor of the recall of the British Ambassador. According to [REDACTED] the provisional president was able to reason with Castro concerning the British Ambassador but that the question of the United States Ambassador was a different story because it affected the feeling and the thinking of the entire population of Cuba which was against Ambassador Smith. b7C

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*It is noted Ambassador Smith's resignation was announced on January 10, 1959, and, according to the press, he returned to the United States on January 20, 1959. The above information was disseminated to the Department, the Department of State, [redacted] and the military agencies.*

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*On January 19, 1959, [redacted] advised that former American Ambassador Earl E. T. Smith paid his respects at the palace on January 19, 1959, prior to departing from Cuba, at which time he was rudely treated and afforded only three minutes to pay his respects inasmuch as he was disliked by the Cuban people. Above disseminated on January 21, 1959, to Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter; Office of Security, Department of State; [redacted] and the military agencies. Same information furnished on January 21, 1959, to Vice President Nixon and the Attorney General with a summary of information previously furnished [redacted] concerning the Cuban situation.*

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2. Persons Considered for U. S. Ambassador to Cuba

On January 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that [redacted] a well-known attorney from Florida, who claimed to be a personal friend of Vice President Nixon, had been in contact with the Department of State on January 4, 1959. She also advised that [redacted] a New York attorney, had been in contact with Senator Humphrey, Senator Morse and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. She stated that [redacted] related that [redacted] was acceptable to both the Republicans and Democrats as Ambassador to Cuba but that Mrs. Roosevelt has withheld comment. On January 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was in Washington, D. C., conferring with the Department of State in an effort to get Ambassador Smith to submit his resignation. The Cubans desired to have [redacted] as the new U. S. Ambassador inasmuch as he had lived in Cuba and understood the present situation. According to [redacted] was reluctant to accept the post but would back anyone suggested by the Department of State who would have the best interests of the U. S. at heart. b7C

On January 5, 1959, [redacted] advised that she and [redacted] had met with [redacted] on January 4, 1959. Both [redacted] and [redacted] were impressed with [redacted] sincerity and the fact that if [redacted] should be appointed U. S. Ambassador to Cuba he would be likely to improve U. S. - Cuban relations. b7C

On January 5, 1959, [redacted] advised that the new Cuban cabinet was discussing three men who would be acceptable as U. S. Ambassador. There were (1) [redacted] U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.; (2) [redacted] U. S. Embassy, Havana, Cuba; and (3) [redacted] Miami, Florida. She learned that the Cuban people as a whole were upset because the Department of State had not as yet made a public statement regarding the new government. b7C

The above information was furnished to the Department of State, [redacted] and the military agencies. b2

In addition, [redacted] on January 9, 1959, advised that she had learned from [redacted] on January 8, 1959, that he had abandoned the idea of becoming U. S. Ambassador to Cuba. [redacted] stated that b7C

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the Republican Party in Florida had conducted an inquiry into the matter and advised [REDACTED] to give up the idea of becoming Ambassador as there was too much political pressure behind U. S. Ambassador Smith.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] related that the Republican Party in Florida ascertained that Democratic

[REDACTED] an attorney from South Miami, an individual named [REDACTED] and an individual named [REDACTED] both from Miami, Florida, had investments in Cuba and the profits were too lucrative to have Smith replaced as Smith was taking care of their investments. [REDACTED] stated that the Republican Party in Florida ascertained in the beginning that [REDACTED] was sympathetic toward the revolutionary movement but was induced to visit Cuba and was given shares and interests in business there for lending his name, for visiting Cuba and for talking to former President Batista. [REDACTED] advised that the business interests included mining and cement plants and in some way the sugar industry. [REDACTED] also stated that [REDACTED] fronted for these investments and that [REDACTED] fronted for the Italian money and was also influential at the Presidential palace in business ventures between Ambassador Smith and former President Batista. b7C

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] to be extremely careful with this information and stated he had further ascertained that [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] with [REDACTED] who was in the U. S. Navy with Vice President Nixon and [REDACTED] during World War II. [REDACTED] stated that he had also ascertained that Vice President Nixon was also in on the investments in Cuba and that all individuals involved had benefited financially. [REDACTED] advised that when the Vice President visited Miami, Florida, he stayed at the home [REDACTED] requested that this information not be disseminated outside the Bureau. No commitment was made to her in this regard. This information was received on the night of January 9, 1959; Smith's resignation as Ambassador was announced on the morning of January 10, 1959; and as this resolved the situation, no dissemination was made of this information. b7C

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3. Attitude of Cuban Government to Offer of Soviet Aid and Communism

On January 4, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the Russian Government was making unusual overtures and putting pressure on the rebel government through unnamed Latin-American countries to have the Russians recognized and diplomatic relations established. She reported that the Cuban treasury was completely looted by Batista and his government when they left Cuba and that the new government was in dire need of money. She advised that the Russian Government through the Governments of Costa Rica and Venezuela had offered unlimited funds to the new government but the new government was reluctant to accept this offer. b7C

On January 8, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the Cuban rebels were very much concerned over a statement concerning the Communist Party which was mentioned in the newspapers and identified as having come from Ernesto "Che" Guevara, one of Castro's military leaders. According to [REDACTED] Guevara was a "foreigner" and had no say in the new government and did not speak for the Cuban people concerning communism. She added that Guevara was an excellent military man, was used by the July 26 Movement as a military man, and that Castro had had his difficulties with him. b7C

The above information was furnished to Department, State Department, [REDACTED] and the military agencies. b2

On January 19, 1959, [REDACTED] advised our New York Office from Cuba that the Cuban Government will not recognize Russia and it is deeply concerned over the communist threat. b7C

This information was furnished on January 21, 1959, to Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter; Vice President Nixon; the Attorney General; Office of Security, State Department; [REDACTED] and the military agencies. b2

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4. Feeling of Cuban Government to Nomination of Philip W. Bonsal as Ambassador to Cuba

On January 16, 1959, [REDACTED] stated that the Cuban Government was most pleased with the proposed appointment of Philip W. Bonsal as the new U. S. Ambassador to Cuba. She said that [REDACTED] member of the new Cuban Government, on January 16, 1959, had advised that the Cuban Government was at that time still hoping that [REDACTED] of the U. S. State Department would be appointed ambassador even if only on an interim basis because of [REDACTED] background, life in Cuba and general knowledge and understanding of Latin affairs. This information was furnished State Department January 18, 1959. It is noted that Philip W. Bonsal was nominated Ambassador to Cuba by President Eisenhower on January 21, 1959. b7C

5. Rumors Concerning Possible Overthrow of Cuban Government by Batista Followers

On January 16, 1959, [REDACTED] stated she has heard rumors, which are at present unsubstantiated, that former Cuban President Fulgencio Batista is attempting to determine how many supporters he can gather in an effort to overthrow the new government. [REDACTED] stated she has learned that a shipment of 2,000 M-1 rifles, purchased and paid for by the Cuban Government prior to January 1, 1959, is now in Italy. According to [REDACTED] rumors indicate that Batista and his followers will attempt a coup in about four or five months as they feel the new government will be at its weakest point at that time. Above data from [REDACTED] furnished State Department January 18, 1959. b7C

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6. Cuban Government's Desire for Removal of U. S. Military Missions

On January 5, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the new government in Cuba [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] According to the Cubans wanted the recall of all individuals assigned to U. S. military missions in Cuba who had assisted the Batista Government. Above data disseminated to Department, Department of State, [REDACTED] and the military agencies. b2

On January 19, 1959, [REDACTED] called our New York Office from Cuba to advise that the Cuban Government is bitter "toward the United States military missions" as it is felt they were too close to Batista and stated that if the individuals in charge of the U. S. military missions are not recalled soon the new Cuban Government will ask that they leave. b7C

This information disseminated on January 21, 1959, to Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter; Office of Security, Department of State; [REDACTED] and the military agencies. Same information furnished on January 21, 1959, to Vice President Nixon and the Attorney General with a summary of information previously furnished [REDACTED] b2 b7C

On January 20, 1959, [REDACTED] from Havana, Cuba, telephonically contacted our New York Office. She stated [REDACTED] b7C

According to [REDACTED], the Cuban Government may accept the offer and may request re-establishment of the missions later or the Government might ask for the withdrawal of certain personnel.

Above information furnished on January 20, 1959, to the Department, Department of State, [REDACTED] and Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force. b2

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7. Executions by Castro in Cuba

On January 15, 1959, [REDACTED] advised she learned from [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] This individual told [REDACTED] that the Cuban Government was desperate for the U. S. Government or the Department of State to assist Cuba now without further delay. [REDACTED] advised that she was attempting to influence the Castro Government to halt the current wave of executions and to institute a Nuremburg trial system. She also learned from [REDACTED]

On January 16, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that she had received a call from the secretary [REDACTED] who advised her that the cabinet had met and [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] advised that she would have no objection if the Department of State got in touch with her.

Above information disseminated to the Department, Department of State, [REDACTED] and the military agencies. b2

On January 16, 1959, [REDACTED] advised she informed [REDACTED] U. S. State Department, of her invitation to Cuba and he had agreed it would be advantageous for her to go to Cuba and consult with the new Cuban Government. [REDACTED] advised she was to be met in Havana [REDACTED] the Sugar Institute in Havana. She would also speak to President Manuel Urrutia and [REDACTED] to President Urrutia, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] also wanted [REDACTED] to speak to [REDACTED] b7C

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Fidel Castro but she stated she would not go out of her way to speak to Castro as she desired to speak to only the civilian members of the new Cuban Government. [REDACTED] stressed she was going to Havana at the request of [REDACTED] and only as a friend of the Cuban people. b7C

[REDACTED] departed New York City for Havana on January 18, 1959. The above information was disseminated to State Department on January 18, 1959. b7C

On January 19, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the military trials are temporarily being held up and when they are resumed they will be open to the public and held in Havana and the defendants will have legal counsel. She stated all persons contacted by her requested that she speak with Fidel Castro, which she agreed to do although she does not actually desire to speak with him and added that he is at present in Pinar del Rio. b7C

[REDACTED] also stated she had an appointment to speak with Commandant Camilo Cienfuegos at Camp Columbia on January 20, 1959. [REDACTED] advised on January 20, 1959, that her appointment with Commandant Camilo Cienfuegos had been postponed until January 21, 1959, as an argument had arisen at Camp Columbia over the resumption of the trials of the Batista followers. [REDACTED] added that Fidel Castro is desirous of conducting the trials and acting as prosecutor but members of the Government are opposed to this. She stated that Castro would be present at the rally in Havana on January 21, 1959. b7C

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] arrived in Havana on January 20, 1959, and was staying at the Havana Hilton Hotel and has been appointed head of the military forces in the Province of Havana. b7C

[REDACTED] added that [REDACTED] who has been promoting business ventures in Cuba, and [REDACTED] "New York Herald Tribune" reporter who was seeking a post as public relations director, have been gracefully dropped.

The information furnished [REDACTED] on January 20, 1959, was disseminated on January 21, 1959, to the State Department, [REDACTED] Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Internal Security Division of the Department. b7C b2

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8. Cuban Government's Desire for U.S. Assistance

On January 19, 1959, [REDACTED] called our New York Office from Havana, Cuba, and stated she had spent eight hours at the Sugar Institute and two and one-half hours at the Presidential Palace but had not been in contact with the American Embassy in Havana. She stated she had conferred with [REDACTED] the Sugar Institute; [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] and many others. She stated the situation in Cuba was chaotic and the government was desperate for assistance and guidance from the U.S.

According to [REDACTED] U. S. Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal will be warmly and sincerely welcomed in Cuba as the Cubans are well pleased over his selection. She added Dr. Manuel Urrutia is a mere "figurehead" in the present Cuban Government and has no power other than to reorganize the judicial system. [REDACTED] added that one [REDACTED] whose full name she was unable to furnish, formerly in charge of the Sugar Institute, was jailed on January 19, 1959. b7C

Continuing, [REDACTED] stated that the Cuban Government "desires the United States to make a higher reallocation of sugar" and if Ambassador Bonsal on arrival in Cuba would offer temporary financial aid to the new government, it would be a great gesture toward improving United States - Cuba relations. She stated Cuba is desperately in need of technical assistance in the fields of education and agriculture. b7C

On January 19, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that she had been warmly received by the Cubans and her opinions on many problems and questions were constantly being sought. She also stated that the Castro forces desire close relations with the U.S. but that, due to things they did in the U. S. while trying to overthrow the Government of Batista, they are ashamed to ask the U. S. for aid. b7C

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The information furnished by [REDACTED] on January 19, 1959, was disseminated on January 21, 1959, to Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter; the Department of State; [REDACTED] and the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The same information was furnished on January 21, 1959, to Vice President Nixon, the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General Walsh with a summary of the information previously furnished by her concerning the Cuban situation. b7C b2

9. July 26 Movement

On January 2, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the leaders of the July 26 Movement in New York City were concerned over the possibility that members of other revolutionary organizations in New York City might create incidents and that members of the Movement had been calling the leaders of these groups to insist that no incidents occur which might reflect unfavorably on the new government of Cuba. She added that the July 26 Movement had received strict orders from Castro's headquarters in Cuba stating that Castro wanted the turn over of the government to be carried on as orderly and peaceful as possible and that anyone who created a disturbance would be dealt with accordingly. b7C

On January 7, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the [REDACTED] the July 26 Movement in the United States was disappointed over the appointment of Dr. Manuel Urrutia as provisional president because he felt that Urrutia was not strong enough to cope with the present situation. This individual also told [REDACTED] that anyone who believed that Castro did not have the real power in Cuba was greatly mistaken. He also advised [REDACTED] that the July 26 Movement had no fear of communists in the new cabinet but was concerned about the allegations that communists were in the July 26 Movement. He added that the Movement did accept man power from the communist element during the revolt but that the Movement had not been influenced politically by the communist element and that this element would be eliminated from the Movement. He believed that the new government would not be strong enough to solve the problems facing Cuba and that Castro would make changes and would appoint people who would have both the background and experience in handling Cuba's problems. He stated that Cuba needed experienced technicians and looked toward the United States for technical assistance in solving Cuba's internal problems. This information was disseminated to [REDACTED] Department, Department of State, [REDACTED] and the military agencies. b7C b2

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10. Miscellaneous

On January 2, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the July 26 Movement was greatly disturbed over the arrival in Cuba of Carlos Prío Socarras, former President of Cuba, since Prío went to Cuba uninvited apparently in an effort to "save face." She added that the rebels wanted no part of Prío and that Prío had no chance in the new government. b7C

On January 4, 1959, [REDACTED] ascertained that there was much fighting among various revolutionary groups over the appointment of a new cabinet and that it was hoped that the provisional president would appoint members of the various revolutionary groups to the cabinet rather than only members of the July 26 Movement. b7C

On January 4, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that members of the Communist Party in Havana had rushed the National Union Building and had been routed by the Castro forces. b7C

On January 4, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the Cubans were much concerned over the treatment given by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Miami police to pro-Castro exiles returning to Havana. She stated that all the exiles leaving Miami were searched because it was rumored that some one was carrying a revolver. b7C

On January 4, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that she had been requested [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] The July 26 Movement was concerned as it did not desire any adverse publicity. The Bureau made no comment in this matter.

On January 5, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the followers of Castro were concerned over the fact that Ernesto "Che" Guevara, one of Castro's military officers, and [REDACTED] had instructed Fidel Castro not to give up any powers until he was fully in control of the situation. Fidel Castro, however, would not follow this advice and allowed the new government to come into power. b7C

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On January 7, 1959, [REDACTED] learned

[REDACTED]

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Above information furnished Department,  
State Department, [REDACTED] and  
the military agencies.

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BOORUM & PEASE "NOISE" (R)

11. Information Furnished [REDACTED] Since Her Return to U. S. from Cuba on January 24, 1959 b7C

On January 26, 1959, [REDACTED] advised our New York Office that the July 26 Movement had several tons of TNT stored in various places in the Miami area; that this was considered dangerous to the community; and that at first the Castro Government wanted to send a plane to Miami to get it. The U.S. Customs, however, turned this request down. [REDACTED] advised the new Cuban Government has now been in touch with the Miami City Police, the Dade County Sheriff's Office and the Florida State Police who have indicated they have no objection to the new Cuban Government's coming to Florida to pick up the TNT. She advised that [REDACTED] who is now [REDACTED] the City Council in Havana, knows where the TNT is stored in Miami. She advised that she had been in contact with Joe Manners, a Departmental attorney in Miami, for advice and he had advised her she would have to handle the matter through U.S. Customs. [REDACTED] advised that she was calling the New York Office for suggestions as she expected a call from Cuba on January 26, 1959. She was advised that no advice could be given her; that this appeared to be a matter which would have to be worked out with U.S. Customs and the State Department. b7C

The above information was furnished to the Department of State, U.S. Customs, [REDACTED] Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force and to the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, on January 27, 1959. b2

[REDACTED] furnished the following additional information to the New York Office on January 26 and 27, 1959: She advised she had a meeting with Camilo Cienfuegos on January 21, 1959, and that of all the military members Cienfuegos is the most intelligent and reasonable. She advised that Cienfuegos wants peace, wants a stop to the "hood letting" and that he will compromise to insure peace. Cienfuegos and other influential people have taken steps to ease Ernesto "Che" Guevara out of the military. She advised that Guevara will be leaving Cuba and will probably end up in some Latin-American country which is experiencing internal troubles. b7C

According to [REDACTED] Cuba is the only individual who will [REDACTED] b7C

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BOORUM & PEASE "NOISE" (R)

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stand up to Castro on a matter of principle and argue with him. She learned that if Castro does not listen to reason [REDACTED] will resign his post which the July 26 Movement does not want to have happen because the resignation would split the organization. [REDACTED] advised that Dr. Manuel Urrutia is a complete "bust" as President and that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] follows Urrutia's example and does nothing. She stated that several individuals including [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] the Sugar Institute, instructed [REDACTED] to take more positive action in the Cuban crisis. She advised that Castro does not know the true situation concerning Urrutia's weaknesses and that members of the cabinet fear telling Castro as he might seize the presidency if he knew the truth. According to [REDACTED] Urrutia may be replaced as President by the middle or end of February, 1959, and that Castro is the absolute power in Cuba today.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] the city council, will be replaced by the end of February, 1959, because they lack ability and experience. She advised that [REDACTED] a member of the Authentic Party (OA) is a treacherous politician who is influential with the new cabinet and that he can cause much trouble for the new Cuban Government. [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] is also a friend of the Directorio Revolucionario (DR) whose members are disturbed because they received no recognition in the Cuban Government. b7C

[REDACTED] stated there is no possibility of kidnaping of former Batista officials in the United States on the part of July 26 members since the members are strictly disciplined by Castro. However, the possibility does exist that members of the DR and the OA might attempt a kidnaping in order to embarrass the new Cuban Government. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that another embarrassing situation in Havana was the number of Americans seeking to make business connections in Cuba, relating how they were connected politically and stating that they had connections in the White House. b7C

The above information was disseminated on January 28, 1959, to the Department of State, the [REDACTED] the armed forces and the Internal Security Division of the Department. b2

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On January 27, 1959, [REDACTED] stated that in her last conversation with [REDACTED] the Sugar Institute in Cuba, on January 25, 1959, [REDACTED] stated that the primary problem in Cuba today is the labor question. He advised her the communist element within Cuba, after the overthrow of the Batista Government, seized the labor offices and some governors' offices in the provinces outside of Havana and immediately started organizing the workers in the sugar industry and were threatening a general strike which would cripple the economy of Cuba. [REDACTED] advised that she received a telephone call on January 27, 1959, from [REDACTED] and he advised that he had just returned from several conferences with sugar owners in the outlying provinces of Cuba to deal with the communist element within labor. [REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] that the Cuban cabinet had met on January 27, 1959, and thoroughly discussed the communist threat. According to [REDACTED] the cabinet is in complete agreement with [REDACTED] and the communist effort to grab the labor movement in Cuba will be crushed. b7C

[REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] that the communist labor leaders have already been rounded up and that all cabinet ministers are thoroughly going over all employees of their departments to rout out any communist element which might exist. [REDACTED] stated the Cuban cabinet had made a telephone call on January 27, 1959, to Fidel Castro in Venezuela informing him of the communist danger and that Castro, weather permitting, would return to Havana on January 27, 1959, and make a personal appeal to Cuban workers to get the sugar crop exported. [REDACTED] assured [REDACTED] that with the complete cooperation of the new Cuban cabinet and Castro the communist problem within labor will be nothing more than a nuisance problem and if this communist element continues to disrupt the working classes the new government will dissolve the labor unions. [REDACTED] also advised that [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] is not a strong enough individual to control the labor unions in Havana but he has every good intention of carrying out his duties, is bitterly anticommunist and will not allow the communists to get control within the labor movement. b7C

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[redacted] advised on January 27, 1959, that [redacted] also referred to Cuban Government's desire to obtain the TNT and certain military equipment belonging to the July 26 Movement which is in the U.S. [redacted] stated she had contacted General Edward S. Greenbaum in this connection and Greenbaum indicated he would attempt to get in contact with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles or someone at the White House to see what arrangements could be made. She advised that Greenbaum told her he had been unable to get in contact with the Secretary of State but he would call the White House on January 27, 1959. Edward S. Greenbaum is a former army officer and an attorney who has been associated with the law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst since 1915. Greenbaum served in World War I and World War II and was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations 1946-1947. With reference to the arms matters [redacted] requested that [redacted] have General Edward S. Greenbaum withhold his telephone call to the White House for several days in order to see whether the Cuban Government would be able to work something out without any inquiries being made at the White House as they did not want to be indebted in any way. b7C

[redacted] stated she had been in contact on January 27, 1959, with Robert Kennedy, Chief Counsel, U.S. Senate Select Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in Labor-Management Relations, and had discussed the matter of the TNT and arms belonging to the July 26 Movement which are in the Miami area. [redacted] stated that Kennedy informed her he would contact individuals in U.S. Customs if [redacted] desired him to do so whom he thought would be able to work out some arrangements with the new Cuban Government. [redacted] stated she told Kennedy to withhold any action in the matter until she received further information from [redacted] b7C

The above information received from [redacted] on January 27, 1959, was disseminated to the State Department, [redacted] U.S. Customs, the military agencies and the Internal Security Division of the Department on January 28, 1959. b7C b2

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On January 27, 1959, [REDACTED] advised she had been unable to keep a luncheon appointment with Edward R. Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System who wanted to discuss with her a forthcoming "Person to Person" telecast from Havana on which program [REDACTED] Secretary of State, and [REDACTED] the Sugar Institute, would be interviewed. On January 27, 1959, [REDACTED] stated she had received a call from Marvin Segal, Departmental attorney, Special Anti-Racketeering Group, New York City, who stated that in response to the offer of [REDACTED] the Sugar Institute, Havana, made through [REDACTED] to review all files of Cuban military intelligence and files pertaining to the American gambling syndicate in Cuba, he had made arrangements to go to Cuba to review these files. Segal informed [REDACTED] he would take two Immigration and Naturalization Service representatives with him, one from Miami and one from the U.S. Embassy in Havana. b7C

[REDACTED] stated she wanted Departmental attorney Joseph Manners of Miami to go to Havana also and Segal stated it was not necessary for Manners to go. [REDACTED] stated she suggested to Segal that an FBI representative from the U.S. should also go or if the FBI had someone in Cuba such representative should accompany Segal. [REDACTED] stated Segal informed her the FBI was not interested in the American gamblers and racketeers in Cuba. [REDACTED] advised that if Joseph Manners did not go she would not make arrangements for Segal and under no circumstances would she make arrangements for Immigration and Naturalization Service representatives to go because Cubans, who now hold important jobs in the Government, were much provoked over the mistreatment they received from U.S. Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami when they were returning to Cuba on January 2, 1959. b7C

[REDACTED] advised that she can make arrangements, by contacting [REDACTED] for an FBI representative in Havana to have access to and review all files pertaining to Americans. She advised that if Segal will take Manners with him to Havana she will accompany in order to make b7C

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proper introductions for them with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Mayor of Havana, with whom they must work. No commitment was made by the New York Office regarding the above matter. b7C

The information received from [REDACTED] on January 27, 1959, concerning Marvin Segal's proposed trip to Cuba was disseminated to the Internal Security Division and the Criminal Division of the Department and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on January 28, 1959. b7C

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*APPENDIX B*

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APPENDIX B

FIDEL CASTRO

I. Information Developed by Other United States Government Agencies

Information in our files received from other United States (U. S.) Government agencies reflect numerous allegations that Fidel Castro has been: A member of a communist group, a communist sympathizer and an aspirant to becoming a Marxist leader in Cuba. Information also reported that Castro's movement collaborated very closely with the Cuban Communist Youth Organization in Camaguey Province and received support from the Cuban Communist Party. Many allegations linking Castro with communism have emanated from the Cuban Government. The Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) advised Cuban Government is inclined to refer to all rebel sympathizers as communists. In this respect, representative statements attributed to the Cuban Government by other U. S. Government agencies are as follows: Castro is a communist sympathizer with communist ideals; Castro is either a communist or the nearest thing to it; Castro established contacts with communist elements while in Mexico, and Castro's movement is being, or is possibly completely, infiltrated by the Cuban Communist Party.

January 10, 1958, issue of the Spanish-language newspaper "El Diario de Nueva York" published in New York City carried an item entitled "Say that Fidel Castro Has Ex-Communists on His Staff." This article commented on a report in the London review "Intelligence Digest" by Kenneth de Courcy who reported that Castro and his revolutionary staff have a strong communist affiliation. He also reported that Castro also received assistance in cash, arms, and ammunition from the Soviet Union. According to the article appearing in "El Diario de Nueva York," observers in Cuba were of the opinion that the fact that Castro has on his staff some collaborators who were communists in the past does

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not mean that he has any compromises with the communists now, although he is receiving from them any aid that they can give him.

[REDACTED] (S) No dissemination of the newspaper article was made.

b1

b1

(S)  
In connection with the Bogotazo incident, State advised that Colombian detectives found some of Castro's mail at the time of the riots, which indicated he was a member of the Cuban Communist Party.

B-2

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II. Information Developed by Bureau

Legat, Havana, letter to Bureau March 17, 1949, reflects [redacted] advised that Fidel Castro was among the group of agitators in front of the American Embassy on March 12, 1949, Havana. According to Legat, a UP news item dated April 19, 1948, at Bogota reported correspondence found in Fidel Castro's effects in a hotel room indicated he was a member of the Communist Party. No dissemination, public source information. (S) b7C

San Juan report January 3, 1951, reflects following the uprising in Puerto Rico in September and November, 1950, [redacted] on December 12, 1950, advised that Cuban students organized two committees to maintain the fight for independence for Puerto Rico. According to the source, Fidel Castro headed the committee sponsored by the communists. Disseminated to Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Secret Service, Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), Department of the Army (G-2), Office of Special Investigations (OSI), and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), January 9, 1951. b2/b7D

Legat, Havana, report dated August 17, 1953, reflects Cuban Government stated through a censored Cuban press that members of the Cuban Communist Party had been involved in the July 26, 1953, attempt to overthrow the Cuban Government under the leadership of Fidel Castro. Disseminated to State, [redacted] INS, January 1, 1953. b2

New York report November 6, 1953, reflects information received from Legat, Havana, that during Fidel Castro's student days he was reported to be closely associated with communists and was reliably reported to have been present in Bogota in 1948 when the uprising took place in that city. Disseminated to State, [redacted] OSI, ONI, G-2, INS, Bureau of Customs (Customs), December 7 and 8, 1953. b2

Miami report January 4, 1956, reports Fidel Castro entered United States at San Antonio, Texas,

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October 20, 1955, and departed Miami, Florida, December 10, 1955, for Mexico City. During this period while in the United States. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Report b7C  
reflects no evidence of Communist Party activity or association on the part of [REDACTED] during the period he was in the United States. Disseminated to Records Administration Branch (RAB), Department of Justice.

A letter to the Director dated April 3, 1956, from [REDACTED] contained the allegation that Castro had ideas of a communist rather than a nationalist and if he proved successful in overthrowing the Cuban Government, that country would then become a satellite of the USSR. Disseminated to State, [REDACTED] April 30, 1956. b7C b2

Legat, Madrid, letter to Bureau dated May 5, 1958, advised Madrid, Spain, daily newspaper "ABC," issue of May 2, 1958, carried an article reflecting an interview with one [REDACTED] the Cuban Government, who stated Fidel Castro is a communist. b7C  
No dissemination, public source material.

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ERNESTO GUEVARA SERNA, also known as  
Ernesto "Che" Guevara, "Che" Guevara

I. Information Developed by Other United States Government Agencies

[REDACTED]

Consulting

II. Information Developed by the Bureau

Our files reflect subject was in U. S. from August 5, 1952, until September 2, 1952, and investigation was conducted concerning his activities during that stay

[REDACTED]

He denied he was a communist at that time, but indicated he adhered to communism and described himself as a "leftist." Our investigation developed no information of a subversive nature during his stay in the U. S., and Miami report dated September 2, 1952, reflecting results of our investigation and including above allegation from State was disseminated September 19, 1952, to RAB, State, [REDACTED] and INS.

Consulting

b2

Legat, Mexico, report dated October 2, 1956, reflected that Mexico City daily newspaper, "Novedades," June 27, 1956, carried article indicating Mexican National Security Police had uncovered "Red infiltration

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of the plot against F. Batista." Article stated among subjects detained was Ernesto Guevara Serna, described as an Argentine national and a political revolutionary from Guatemala following the overthrow of the Arbenz Government. Article stated Guevara was an active member of the Mexican - Russian Cultural Institute. Disseminated to RAB, State, [REDACTED] G-2, Customs, OSI, ONI and INS, October 22, 1956. b2

A San Antonio memorandum dated August 6, 1958, contained information from a source who claimed he was familiar with Cuban revolutionary activities and who, according to another U. S. Government agency, has furnished unreliable information in the past to that agency. This source stated during interviews from July 14-16, 1958, that Guevara openly admits that he is a communist and distributes Soviet propaganda to his men. Source also stated that Guevara gives his officers instructions in communist doctrine. Disseminated to State, [REDACTED] G-2, ONI, OSI, Customs and RAB, August 18, 1958. b2

Washington Field Office (WFO) furnished memorandum dated May 16, 1958, together with enclosures consisting of a statement made [REDACTED] a registered agent of the Batista Cuban Government, to the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 2, 1958. [REDACTED] attached to his statement a copy of a document entitled "Report on Cuba" dated October, 1957, which was [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Information in the publication, "Report on Cuba," reflected that Guevara as of June, 1956, was chief of personnel for Castro and an active member of the Russo-Mexican Institute of Cultural Relations. This publication also stated that Guevara is believed to be the principal link between Castro and international communism. The memorandum together with above-mentioned documents was disseminated to State, [REDACTED] and RAB, May 19, 1958. b7C b2

Memorandum dated May 29, 1958, prepared by New York Office reflects one [REDACTED] described as being in a position to furnish reliable information, advised May 13, 1958, that Guevara, although denying he is a communist, gives every indication in his talk of b7C

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being a Marxist or at least a "fellow traveler." This source also stated accusations have been made in Cuba that Guevara is a communist, and such has been embarrassing to the July 26 Movement to such an extent that a leader of the Movement in Santiago de Cuba had sent a letter to Guevara asking him to make a formal anticommunist statement. The source stated Guevara refused to make a statement to this effect. Disseminated to State, [REDACTED] G-2, ONI, OSI, Customs, and RAB, June 17, 1958. b6

A Legat, Mexico, report dated January 31, 1957, contained information furnished December 4, 1956, by [REDACTED] that Guevara has been denounced in the Mexico City press as being an Argentine communist leader who has been involved with Fidel Castro in Cuban revolutionary activities. This report was disseminated to RAB, Interior Department, State, [REDACTED] and Secret Service, February 15, 1957. b2 b7D

The same information was included in another Legat, Mexico, memorandum dated December 31, 1956, which was disseminated to RAB, Secret Service, State, Interior Department, [REDACTED] G-2 and ONI on January 14, 1957. b2

WFO November 8, 1957, furnished document received from [REDACTED] Washington, D. C., which was entitled "Notes on Communist Activities in the Caribbean Prepared by Professors of University of Santo Domingo in Collaboration with Other Experts in Caribbean Politics." In this document, the name of Ernesto Guevara Serna was listed as one of the more important leaders and agents of international communism in the Caribbean. This document was disseminated to RAB, State and [REDACTED] November 13, 1957. b7C b2

In addition to the above information which has been developed by the Bureau and disseminated as set forth above, our files reflect a Washington Capital News Service release dated January 12, 1959, which stated that charges have been made in the past that there was considerable communist influence in the revolutionary movement led by Fidel Castro. This article indicated that it has been alleged in the past that Dr. Ernesto Guevar

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was a communist. This news release attributed this information to an official of the U. S. Government, and the official further stated that no evidence had been received to back up the charge against Guevara and that the revolutionary elements in Cuba have been trying to avoid any communist tinge.

Another Washington Capital News Service release dated June 27, 1956, reported that the Director of Mexico's "FBI" said the "Cuban revolutionary conspiracy" uncovered in Mexico City during June, 1956, appeared to have been supported by "Certain communist organizations of the international type." The release further stated that the Chief of Mexican Security Police said the documents captured in the roundup of twenty Latin American revolutionaries indicated a "Red Link" through Dr. Ernesto Guevara Serna, an Argentine physician expelled from Guatemala following the fall of the procommunist regime there in 1954.

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CAMILLO CIENFUEGOS y GORRIARIAN,  
also known as Camilo Cienfuegos

I. Information Developed by Other United States Government Agencies

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

The Department of the Army, on December 23, 1958, advised that there was evidence that Cienfuegos may be a communist or an "extreme leftist." (S) (u)

II. Information Developed by Bureau

We initiated an investigation of Cienfuegos on November 16, 1956, based on information furnished the Bureau by our Legal Attache, Havana. This information was to the effect that [REDACTED] a contact of our Havana Office, advised that Cienfuegos was a known communist agitator who had worked in the past as a member of the "shock troops" of the Cuban Communist Party; had been granted a visa; and was residing in the United States with his wife, an American citizen. [REDACTED] Cuban Military Intelligence Service, advised our Legal Attache in Havana that Cienfuegos had been arrested and fingerprinted as a member of the Communist Party on January 28, 1956, and was listed as being Director of the Frente Popular, a Communist Party front organization in Havana. [REDACTED] reported that at the time of his arrest a large quantity of communist propaganda and literature was found in his home. b7C

Our investigation disclosed that Cienfuegos was born on February 6, 1932, and was a Cuban citizen. He entered the United States on April 1, 1953, at Miami, Florida, on a 30-day visitor's visa; was apprehended by INS, San Francisco, California, on April 29, 1955; and determined to be illegally in the United States. When apprehended by INS, he had a Social Security card in his possession.

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indicating he had identified himself as Ramon Ruiz to the Social Security office. He was deported on June 4, 1955. [REDACTED] his fiancée residing in San Francisco intervened in his behalf, went to Cuba and married Cienfuegos on September 1, 1955. Upon returning to the United States, she pleaded that her husband's absence caused her unusual hardship. Cienfuegos was legally admitted to the United States on March 25, 1956. b7

Inquiries at San Francisco indicated that Cienfuegos had departed for Mexico and possibly Cuba in September, 1956. On June 21, 1957, and September 20, 1957, our Legal Attache, Havana, furnished information indicating that Cienfuegos was with the forces of Castro in Cuba. On October 24, 1957, the case was placed in pending inactive status by San Francisco in view of the fact that inquiries had reflected the subject was still outside the United States. The case was closed on January 17, 1958, with the fact that inquiries reflected that he was still outside the United States. No information was developed indicating Cienfuegos was connected with the Communist Party United States.

All information received from our Legal Attache as well as the results of our investigation of Cienfuegos was disseminated to State, [REDACTED] RAB, and INS. b2

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A possible source of Lewis's release is an  
 unlisted newspaper article which appeared in the  
 "New York Post" newspaper on November 17, 1957. This  
 article stated the committee openly favored the  
 elimination of Communist leader - [redacted] and  
 President Batista of Cuba by Fidel Castro's rebel  
 movement. It reported that Castro and his staff  
 received cash, arms and ammunition from the Soviet  
 Union; had strong communist affiliations and named  
 the individuals referred to by Lewis and described

According to the release, Fidel Castro's  
 several years ago to attend a Soviet youth conference  
 and Havana, Cuba, Castro's personal chief,  
 was identified as a member of the Communist Party -  
 Mexican Institute for Cultural Relations and active  
 in the Cuban government of communist dictator

The release reported that Castro's  
 had been identified as [redacted]  
 a close-paying member of the Communist Party and that  
 Castro's [redacted] had been  
 arrested in London two years ago, together with [redacted]  
 and twenty other hard-core followers for remaining  
 a revolution against a friendly nation. [redacted] reportedly  
 was a member of the Cuban Young Communist Party.

Advanced copy of [redacted] [redacted]  
 Washington report for January 16, 1958, reported  
 there had been a tendency to write off the communist  
 connections of Fidel Castro because Batista's agents  
 were the principal disseminators of the charge. The  
 release stated that the police dossier in Havana,  
 Batista, listed Fidel Castro as a ring leader in the  
 bloody uprisings of 1958 at the time of the Pan American  
 Conference, staged by the "Reds." After the revolt, the  
 police searched the room shared by Castro and another  
 revolutionist, both of whom were attending a Cuban  
 student conference on representation of the communist-  
 controlled International Students' Union. According  
 to the release, a press correspondent there wrote that  
 an examination of correspondence in the room reflected  
 that Castro and his companion belonged to the  
 Communist Party.

8. Allegations of Communist Connections at  
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their positions and communist activities in a similar manner. This newspaper article indicated the data contained therein had been previously published in the December, 1957, issue of the "Intelligence Digest," a British publication edited

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[REDACTED]

Our files reflect the following information concerning the individuals mentioned by Fulton Lewis Jr., as well as other individuals closely associated with Fidel Castro:

a. Fidel Castro

Fidel Castro reportedly was closely associated with communists during his student days, and was present in Bogota, Colombia, in April, 1948, when the outbreaks of riots occurred during the communist-inspired student congress. According to a news item dated April 19, 1948, at Bogota, correspondence found in his effects in a hotel room indicated he was a member of the Cuban Communist Party. Following the uprising in Puerto Rico in September and November, 1950, Castro reportedly headed a committee sponsored by the communists to maintain the fight for independence for Puerto Rico. The Cuban Government stated through a censored Cuban press that members of the Cuban Communist Party had been involved in the July 26, 1953, attempt to overthrow the Cuban Government under the leadership of Fidel Castro. He visited the United States from October to December, 1955, and was interviewed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). He told INS he had never been a member of any organization affiliated with the Communist Party. No evidence of Communist Party activity or association on the part of Castro was developed during his visit to the United States. Other United States Government agencies have furnished information received

[REDACTED] p. 2

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from their respective sources alleging that Fidel Castro has been a member of a communist group, a communist sympathizer and an aspirant to becoming a Marxist leader in Cuba. Information was also received that Castro's movement collaborated very closely with the Cuban Communist Youth Organization in Camaguey Province and received support from the Cuban Communist Party. Many allegations linking Castro with communism have emanated from the Cuban Government. GHI advised the Cuban Government during Batista's reign was inclined to refer to all rebel sympathizers as communists. Representative statements attributed to the Cuban Government by other United States Government agencies are: Castro is a communist sympathizer with communist ideals; Castro is either a communist or the nearest thing to it; and Castro's movement is being, or is possibly completely, infiltrated by the Cuban Communist Party.

[REDACTED] contains a biography of Fidel Castro. [REDACTED] Detailed information concerning Fidel Castro and the dissemination thereof see page B-1 of Appendix B.)

b. [REDACTED]

We have received information from other United States Government agencies concerning [REDACTED] as follows:

[REDACTED] in 1953, and visited other [REDACTED] countries in that year; he associated with "leftists" and communists while attending school in Havana, Cuba; and he evidenced [REDACTED] anti-United States sentiments and exhibited an order calling for the capture of all Americans in the area under his command.

Other United States Government agencies also advised that [REDACTED] declined aid from Cuban communists, and the Batista Government of Cuba prepared false reports describing him as a communist. State Department furnished data

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indicating [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in 1951, but he claimed he was not  
critically of communism. He particularly  
gave up his communist beliefs [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] free lance  
newspaperman, visited Castro in 1954.  
[REDACTED] advised he was shown a  
document allegedly written [REDACTED]  
which was the strongest communist document  
he had ever seen. (For detailed information  
concerning [REDACTED] and the dissemination  
thereof see page B-5 of Appendix B.)

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c. [REDACTED]

In 1949, Department of State  
furnished a list of names of alleged communists  
which appeared in "El Estelar," a Mexican  
newspaper. Included in the list was the  
name [REDACTED] who may be identical  
with this individual. In 1954, Department of  
State also advised that according to the Cuban  
Ministry of State [REDACTED] a Castro  
associate, had received military instructions  
from former military personnel of communist  
tendencies.

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[REDACTED] a registered agent  
of the Batista Cuban Government, wrote and  
published a document entitled "Report on Cuba,"  
dated October, 1957. Information in this  
document reflected that [REDACTED] was a member  
of the Young Communist Party of Cuba.

A publication entitled "Corib"  
(Caribbean Anticomunist Research and Intelligence  
Bureau) dated July, 1958, described [REDACTED] as  
a "communist agent" when the Government of  
Guatemala had forbidden to return to Guatemala.  
(For detailed information concerning  
[REDACTED] and the dissemination  
thereof see page B-7 of Appendix B.)

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FBI/DOJ

9338

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. W. C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

See Me \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Prepare Reply \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
For Your Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

REC-31

60 FEB 5 1959

60267NLS/BCE/BOX 10-14-99  
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DATE 4/6/99 BY 60267NLS/BCE/BOX

On the Line:

## Saga of Armed Jalopies

By BOB CONSIDINE

HAVANA: The victorious Castro forces got their tanks in a round-about way. When 50 of them whirled and rattled into Havana it marked the end of what surely must be a record for distance covered by such hardware.

At the end of World War II the British gave the Egyptian army these light Stag-hounds, as they are called. They were hopelessly obsolete in armor and firepower, but they looked formidable enough to the army of King Farouk. Well, what with one thing and another, Farouk blew and now the tanks belonged to Gen. Naguib. Soon after that, they were Nasser's.

When the Israeli army invaded the Sinai Peninsula, there they stood—these armed jalopies—but they hardly raised their 20 millimeter voices. Their crews surrendered or fled. Now the tanks belonged to Israel, and back to Israel they rumbled when the U. S. called off that war by a democratic vote of one.

Israel took a second look at the venerable junk and began seeking a buyer. When the U. S. cut off military aid to Batista, the customer was instantly apparent. But the deal wasn't as simple as one might expect. The tanks were first sold to dictator Somosa of Nicaragua. He prepared to sell them to Batista at a nice profit in which a New York middleman shared.

But wait. The Castro forces in the hills got wind of the deal and reacted with the only weapon then at their command.

Several of their undercover men in Havana made a sudden and furtive call on Count Miguel D'Escota, Nicaraguan Ambassador to the Court of St. Fulgencio. They had a simple message for him. It said, "If your country sells those tanks to Batista, we'll kill you. Understand?"

The Count understood with sharp clarity. He fervently relayed the information to his foreign office and was able to assure the rebel group, the next time they called on him, that Nicaragua would never, never, never dream of

selling the tanks to the scourge of the Castro movement.

That same day, while motoring past an El Mariel pier, Count D'Escota noticed a freighter flying his country's flag. He paused to see what his beloved country was importing into Cuba. The rusty scow was unloading the 50 tanks, of course.

"Home, Jaime!" Count D'Escota ordered. He stopped scarcely long enough to pack a shirt and then flew off to Miami and put up at that obscure little hideaway named the Fontainebleau Hotel. All was serene for a few days. His chauffeur arrived from Havana with the new Cadillac. Life went on.

Then, a phone call. "Wherever you are, we'll get you," a voice said, and hung up. The voice wore a beard.

"To hell with this job!" cried the distressed victim of the international arms business. Diplomacy had lost a jewel.

The tanks were sent to Santa Clara for the decisive battle of the Cuban revolution. There, intact, they were captured by Castro's 1st Army, commanded by the Argentine doctor, soldier of war, and well-known leftist, "Che" Guevara. And Castro rode one into town.

\* \* \*

MEMBERS OF THE American Bar Association who were invited by Dr. Castro to sit in on the trial of Maj. Jesus Sosa Blanco at the Sports Palace last week are still somewhat unnerved. There were, let us say, a few opportunities for the defense to ask a mistrial.

For example, the president of the tribunal, the judge, led things off impartially by calling the prisoner a murderer, thief and assassin. One witness's testimony was interrupted by a prosecutor who bawled, "I call for the death penalty to be imposed immediately. There is no need for further witnesses."

On another occasion, Sosa Blanco's court-assigned lawyer inquired earnestly, "But how do we actually know these bodies were found and that this man killed the people?" The answer came from the judge himself. He said, "When the tribunal says there were bodies found and he killed them, there were bodies found and he killed them. Now proceed."

(Chester Headline Service)



CONSIDINE



© 1962, King Features

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George S.

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Mirror of Your Mind:

Looking for Parental Love

109-12-210-417

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Legal Attache, Havana

January 29, 1959

Director, FBI (109-12-210)

9335

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

As result of successful overthrow of Batista regime in Cuba on 1/1/59, Fidel Castro, Cuban revolutionary leader, has emerged as a self-appointed leader of the masses in Latin America. His obvious fanaticism points strongly to possibility that he may have dreams of leadership in Latin America, along lines of recent moves in Middle East, to use the impetus of the Cuban revolution as a motivating force in precipitating agitation in other Latin American countries and thereby welding together a sphere of influence in that area in which he would be the predominating force.

This conclusion is strengthened by revelation at meeting of U. S. Intelligence Board on 1/27/59 of contents of Army attache report from Venezuela summarizing Castro's activities while there during period 1/23-25/59. Report reflected Castro made bitter attack on U.S. policies during visit and publicly charged U.S. with intervening in favor of dictators since Cuba became independent. He urged an international campaign against remaining Latin American dictators, emphasized a call for unity of "democratic" nations of Latin America with Cuba and Venezuela in forefront to provide defense from dictators at home, as well as from encroachments of alien interests. He repeatedly urged unity against regimes in Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Paraguay.

During same speeches in Venezuela he called for liberation of Puerto Rico from U.S. In this regard he stated, "Puerto Rico must be free. That is the only way to achieve peace in the Caribbean." He also stated that he was an admirer of the revolution in Puerto Rico, and is presently in the process of organizing a movement to favor independence of Puerto Rico.

Trend evidenced here points to possibility that Castro may attempt to act as crusader against dictatorial and military governments in Latin America, Cuba as focus.

704-59 S #3 64,23  
1 - Mexico  
1 - Rio de Janeiro  
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)  
1 - 109-NEW (Potential Political Ramifications in Latin America as Result of Cuban Revolution)

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Gandy

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It is incumbent upon our legal attachés to keep  
themselves advised on a continuing basis of identities of key  
figures, inside and outside existing governments who are  
likely targets of revolutionary activity, possibly engaged  
in revolutionary activities or likely to provide or assume  
important positions in the event of successful overthrow.

It is absolutely imperative that our legal  
attachés keep on top of situations of this type developing  
in their areas. Communist groups can be expected to actively  
and skillfully encourage agitation. This full picture of  
communist influence in current movements in Cuba did not  
emerge until after fall of Batista, this is a gap which must  
be filled by aggressive attention to problem.

This time, the political situation in Mexico and other  
Latin-American countries cannot be overlooked since agitation  
for political upheaval there and expansion in an orderly  
manner a result of a successful revolution.  
where a government in the Western Hemisphere has been over-  
thrown as result of a successful revolution.

While not directly related to Castro's aims at  
this time, the political situation in Mexico and other  
Latin-American countries cannot be overlooked since agitation  
for political upheaval there and expansion in an orderly  
manner a result of a successful revolution.

While there is no indication as yet that Castro  
will attempt to pull British Guiana, a British possession,  
into his orbit, the more extensive a network of domestic  
and its political make-up points to fact that it could be  
stated for possible alliance with Castro. In British  
Guiana there is an extreme left-wing political party  
(People's Revolutionary Party) in current political party  
(People's Revolutionary Party) in current political party

Just that such governments represent "rotted interests,"  
represent civil liberties, the "rotted interests" and do  
not represent "the people." In any such event the Castro  
line could be anticipated to include Cuba, Venezuela and  
possibly Costa Rica aligned against Dominican Republic, Haiti,  
Paraguay and Nicaragua.

Letter to Legal Attaches, Havana  
Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba  
109-12-210



Letter to Legal Attache, Havana  
Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba  
100-12-210

of existing governments. Bureau is particularly interested in key figures and organizations having communist backgrounds or leanings with specific information as to whether there is any indication that there are supporters or affiliated groups active in the United States in their behalf. Similarly, in those countries where a dictatorial or military-type regime exists or where an ostensibly democratic form of government prevails, it is essential that the identities of chief political figures within the government be determined and information provided as to any record of communist affiliation or leaning in their background.

The Bureau desires that each Legal Attache thoroughly analyze this situation in his area and submit results thereof in form suitable for dissemination within 30 days of receipt of this communication. Urgent data received during this period should be submitted as received. After initial 30-day analysis, data should be submitted on continuing basis as acquired. For the purpose of uniform collection and processing, the title "Foreign Political Matters" followed by the name of the country involved should be utilized with copies designated for other Bureau files in connection with which active inquiries are being pursued. Each analysis submitted should deal with a separate country and each Legal Attache should bear in mind the necessity to acquire and submit data along this line regarding countries outside his area where activities of opposition individuals or groups may be centered in his area. For example, activities of Dominican groups in Mexico would be submitted by Legal Attache, Mexico, under the caption "Foreign Political Matters - Dominican Republic."

A separate communication has been sent to Legal Attaches receiving this communication and certain domestic offices as to the Puerto Rican situation.

~~SECRET~~

service or organizing a military or naval expedition against a friendly government and are, therefore, the statutes most frequently involved. The principal case under these neutrality statutes involved Carlos Prío Socarras, who was deposed as president of Cuba, by Batista, but who has now returned to Cuba. He is at present under indictment for conspiracy to organize military or naval expeditions against Cuba (Title 18, Section 960, United States Code).

In order to pursue more aggressively our investigative responsibility under certain neutrality statutes such as organizing a military expedition within the United States against a friendly country, the Department was requested at a conference on December 30, 1958, to explore the possibility of conferring seizure powers on the Bureau. By letter dated January 14, 1959, the Department advised that the Office of Legal Counsel was of the opinion that seizure powers could be conferred on the Bureau by executive order. In a letter dated January 19, 1959, we asked the Department to take appropriate steps to obtain these seizure powers for us. This will enable us to follow through in neutrality cases under our jurisdiction and make arrests and seizures in cases where we received the original complaint and were investigating under an allegation that an expedition was being formed in this country against a friendly country.

In addition to our responsibilities under specific laws as described above, the Bureau has the over-all responsibility for the internal security of the United States. In discharging such responsibilities we undertake extensive and intensive efforts for the purpose of developing intelligence data in order that it may be available for our own purposes and for the purposes of other agencies, particularly the Department of State. In periods of crises, the Department of State has leaned heavily on the Bureau as a source of positive intelligence material which is intended for the use of that Department in evaluating trouble areas throughout the world and in formulating United States policy. While such intelligence data normally flows as a by-product of Bureau investigation based on violations of acts under our investigative jurisdiction, we have for many years undertaken positive programs designed principally to produce intelligence information. Some such programs we coordinated with the Department of State to assure that a need for each program existed, such as, technical coverage of official establishments of friendly foreign countries. All intelligence data which we develop in this field is furnished to the Department of State as well as to other interested agencies frequently "within the hour" after it is received by us.

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# ***FILE DESCRIPTION***



**SUBJECT**

Cuba 1958-1964

**FILE NO.**

109-HQ-12-210

**VOLUME NO.**

12

Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev. 6-14-56)

Date 1/15/59

To

☒ Director

Att.

**FOREIGN LIAISON DESK**

FILE #

☐ SAC

Title

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

**ACTION DESIRED**

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign ..... Reassign .....

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline .....

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Open Case

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials .....

to .....

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Submit report by .....

☐ Type

**Embassy Weeka #2 1/13/59**

*60267 NLS/BCE/PK 1/14/59*

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267 NLS/BCE/PK

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☐ See reverse side

Office Havana

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Section 552

Section 552a

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February 3, 1959

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

EX-135

TO LEGAT HAVANA

REC- 69

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (109-12-210) - 42)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA; INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA. ON JANUARY THREE ZERO LAST [REDACTED] ADVISED NEW YORK OFFICE THAT [REDACTED] SUGAR INDUSTRY, CUBA, <sup>STATED</sup> THAT CUBAN GOVERNMENT HAD SET UP GAMBLING COMMISSION WHICH WOULD REVIEW APPLICATIONS FOR GAMBLING LICENSES. COMMISSION WANTS TO CHECK ON TYPE OF PEOPLE LICENSES ISSUED TO, AND [REDACTED] ANXIOUS TO DETERMINE IF LIAISON COULD BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN CUBAN GOVERNMENT AND FBI SO THAT COMMISSION COULD REQUEST CHECKS OF BUREAU CONCERNING U. S. CITIZENS APPLYING FOR LICENSES OR CONCERNING CUBANS WHO HAD BEEN IN U. S. [REDACTED] WAS ADVISED ANY REQUEST OF THIS NATURE SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS WHICH WOULD BE THE U. S. EMBASSY IN HAVANA OR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

VHN:JLN  
(4)

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267 NLS/BCE/BK 10449

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

NOTE: NR Cable goes via State Department leased line  
at no cost to Bureau.

Elson \_\_\_\_\_  
Hardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED BY [Signature]

TYPED BY

1959

FILED BY

sent via Cable 2-3-59- 7:53 PM PER: W.S.

b7

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 30, 1959

FROM : [REDACTED]

cc Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Roach  
[REDACTED]SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60261AD/SP/10/10/99

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Supervisor [REDACTED] New York Office, advised 1:35 PM, 1-30-59, that [REDACTED] contacted the NYO this afternoon and advised that she had received a call from [REDACTED] the sugar industry in Cuba and member of the Cuban Cabinet, early this afternoon and [REDACTED] had advised her that at a Cabinet meeting on the evening of January 29th, the Cuban government had set up a gambling commission which will review applications for gambling licenses. [REDACTED] said that the commission wants to be able to check on the type of people they issue licenses to and, therefore, he was anxious to find out if liaison could be set up between the Cuban government and the FBI so that the commission could request checks of the FBI concerning U.S. citizens applying for licenses or concerning Cubans who had been in the United States. [REDACTED] said that no advice had been given [REDACTED] and he questioned the advisability of establishing any such liaison, at least at this time.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Cuban situation is still very unsettled. It is believed that before we should even give consideration to such a request, it should come through official channels and we would have to know who the information would be given to and how it would be handled before we would even consider establishing any official liaison. It is, therefore, believed that [REDACTED] should be advised that any request of this nature should be made through official channels which for the United States would be the U.S. Embassy in Havana or the Department of State in Washington.

ACTION:

It is recommended that [REDACTED] be advised in accordance with the above and if you approve, New York will be so instructed. We will also advise the Legal Attache in Havana of the inquiry received and the advice given [REDACTED]

DEM:td (6)

EX-135 REC-69

109-12-210-421  
11 FEB 5 1959[REDACTED]  
1/30, advised  
2/2/59 - ocr



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Section 552

Section 552a

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

1 - Mr. Belmont DATE: February 2, 1959

1 - Liaison

FROM :

1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: THE CUBAN SITUATION

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60267 NLS/BCC/OK 10-14-99

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Mohr	_____
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Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Reference is made to the Director's memorandum of 1-30-59 concerning the luncheon given by Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter on 1-29-59, at which time the Cuban situation was discussed. The Director noted that

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 9-8-58 FCC in Miami advised our Miami Office that it had been endeavoring to locate an alleged illegal station in Miami since 9-3-58 and momentarily expected to pinpoint its location in the Cuban section of that city. FCC, Miami, asked whether Bureau desired that the station be allowed to continue operation for the purpose of monitoring or whether FCC should move in and place charges against the operators for operating an illegal station. The Bureau advised FCC that the Bureau was not in a position to make a recommendation concerning the arrest of the operators or the continued operation of the station and that this was a decision for FCC to make.

[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for the information of the Director.

109-12-210

VHN:lmc (6)

1 - [REDACTED]

REC- 66

FEB 9 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 6 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60207 N8/BCE/16P

TELETYPE

REC-68

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W. C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 2/8/59 1-39 PM TOM

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC MIAMI 1 P

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS, FPM DASH CUBA.

BUREAU FOR REPRESSION COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, CUBA, ADVISED FEB.

SIX INSTANT THAT HAVANA QUOTE "RADIO VOICE UNQUOTE ANNOUNCED FOUR DAYS  
AGO THAT [REDACTED] CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY, KNOWN AS

POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY, HAD BEEN REINSTATED AS PROFESSOR IN TEACHERS

COLLEGE OF UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA, [REDACTED] SAID THIS MORNING SAME RADIO

STATION ANNOUNCED THAT [REDACTED] WAS DEPARTING FEB. SIX INSTANT

FOR MOSCOW VIA PARIS FOR TALKS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS CONCERNING  
CUBAN SITUATION. SUGGEST BUREAU REQUEST LEGAT, HAVANA, TO VERIFY.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 1-43 PM OK FBI WA AR

TU DISC

Mr. Belmont

109-12-210

64-200-210-  
64-21981-  
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN  
b7c

b2

b7c

b7c

Copy to Havana  
2-6-59  
Let to Scott  
2-6-59  
EX-132

REC-68  
LEB  
BEING DISSEMINATED  
TO STATE  
AND DEPT  
3 FEB 10 1959

# ***FILE DESCRIPTION***



**SUBJECT**

Cuba 1958-1964

**FILE NO.**

109-HQ-12-210

**VOLUME NO.**

12

Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev. 6-14-56)

Date 1/15/59

To

☒ Director

Att. **FOREIGN RELATIONS DESK** FILE #

☐ SAC

Title

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

**ACTION DESIRED**

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign ..... Reassign .....

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline .....

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Open Case

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials .....

to

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Submit report by .....

☐ Type

**Embassy Weeka #2 1/13/59**

60267 NS/BCE/AL 1014-99

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267 NS/BCE/AL

XXXX [Signature]

Legat

☐ See reverse side

Office **Havana**

XXXXXX  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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13

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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (b)(7)(C)

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☐ (b)(7)(D)

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109-HQ-12-210-419 and Non-recorded document dated 1-27-59

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☐ (b)(7)(D)

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\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HA-12-210-420 document dated 1-28-59

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 30, 1959

FROM : [REDACTED]

cc Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Roach  
[REDACTED]SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA60267 NLS/BC/AR 10/14/49  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267 NLS/BC/AR 10/14/49Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor [REDACTED] New York Office, advised 1:35 PM, 1-30-59, that [REDACTED] contacted the NYO this afternoon and advised that she had received a call from [REDACTED] the sugar industry in Cuba and member of the Cuban Cabinet, early this afternoon and [REDACTED] had advised her that at a Cabinet meeting on the evening of January 29th, the Cuban government had set up a gambling commission which will review applications for gambling licenses. [REDACTED] said that the commission wants to be able to check on the type of people they issue licenses to and, therefore, he was anxious to find out if liaison could be set up between the Cuban government and the FBI so that the commission could request checks of the FBI concerning U.S. citizens applying for licenses or concerning Cubans who had been in the United States. [REDACTED] said that no advice had been given [REDACTED] and he questioned the advisability of establishing any such liaison, at least at this time.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Cuban situation is still very unsettled. It is believed that before we should even give consideration to such a request, it should come through official channels and we would have to know who the information would be given to and how it would be handled before we would even consider establishing any official liaison. It is, therefore, believed that [REDACTED] should be advised that any request of this nature should be made through official channels which are far from the United States would be the U.S. Embassy in Havana or the Department of State in Washington.

ACTION:

It is recommended that [REDACTED] be advised in accordance with the above and if you approve, New York will be so instructed. We will also advise the Legal Attache in Havana of the inquiry received and the advice given [REDACTED]

DEM:td (6)

EX-135 REC-69

109-12-210-421  
11 FEB 5 1959[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
2/2/59 - ocm



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Section 552a

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☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

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☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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Office Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

1 - Mr. Belmont

DATE: February 2, 1959

1 - Liaison

FROM : [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: ~~THE CUBAN SITUATION~~CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

DeLoach

McGuire

W.C. Sullivan

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Reference is made to the Director's memorandum of 1-30-59 concerning the luncheon given by Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter on 1-29-59, at which time the Cuban situation was discussed. The Director noted that [REDACTED]

On 9-8-58 FCC in Miami advised our Miami Office that it had been endeavoring to locate an alleged illegal station in Miami since 9-3-58 and momentarily expected to pinpoint its location in the Cuban section of that city. FCC, Miami, asked whether Bureau desired that the station be allowed to continue operation for the purpose of monitoring or whether FCC should move in and place charges against the operators for operating an illegal station. The Bureau advised FCC that the Bureau was not in a position to make a recommendation concerning the arrest of the operators or the continued operation of the station and that this was a decision for FCC to make.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for the information of the Director.

109-12-210

VHN:lmc (6)

1 - [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

53 FEB 11 1959

230

~~SECRET~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 6 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/1/99 BY 60322/UC/BJP

REC-68

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 2/6/59 1-39 PM TOM

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC MIAMI 1 P

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS, FPM DASH CUBA.

BUREAU FOR REPRESSION COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, CUBA, ADVISED FEB.

SIX INSTANT THAT HAVANA COMM. RADIO VOICE BROUGHT ANNOUNCEMENT

THAT [REDACTED] COMMUNIST PARTY

OF SOCIALIST PARTY, HAD BEEN REINSTATED AS PROFESSOR

OF UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA. [REDACTED] SAID THIS MORNING

ANNOUNCED THAT [REDACTED] WAS DEPARTING FEB. SIX INSTANT

VIA PARIS FOR TALKS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

SITUATION. SUGGEST BUREAU REQUEST LEGAT, HAVANA, TO

AND ACK PLS

1-43 PM OK FBI WA AR

END

51 FEB 12 1959

Mr. Belmont

109-12-210

b7C

b7C

02

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b7C

February 3, 1959

**CODE**

**CLASSICAL**

**SECRET**

**EX-135**

SECRET MEMO  
68  
- 42 -  
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA. ON  
MAY 1961, [REDACTED] ADVISED NEW YORK OFFICE  
THAT [REDACTED] SUGAR INDUSTRY, CUBA, <sup>STATED</sup> THAT CUBAN  
GOVERNMENT HAD SET UP GAMING COMMISSION WHICH WOULD REVIEW  
APPLICATIONS FOR GAMING LICENSES. COMMISSION WOULD TO CHECK ON  
RECORDS OF PEOPLE LICENSED TO, AND [REDACTED] WOULD TO DETERMINE  
IF LIAISON COULD BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN CUBAN GOVERNMENT AND FBI  
SO THAT COMMISSION COULD REQUEST CUBAN OF BUREAU CONSENT. A.  
CUBAN APPLYING FOR LICENSE OR CONCERNING CUBAN WHO HAD BEEN  
U. S. [REDACTED] WAS ASKING ANY REQUEST OF THIS NATURE, WOULD  
BE MADE THROUGH CUBAN CHANNELS WHICH WOULD BE THE U. S. EMBASSY  
IN HAVANA, OR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267 NLS/PLE/PK WYH/TJ

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru JPR review)

NOTE: NR Cable goes via State Department leased line  
at no cost to Bureau. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

ENC. 2306-2306

DeLoach  
McGuire  
W.C. Sullivan

TYPED BY

53 FEB 9 1959

FILED BY sent via Cable 2-3-59- 7:53 PM PER: W3

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**Section 552a**

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
AND CABINET AS OF JANUARY 13, 1959

RECEIVED FROM  
FEB 3 1959  
STATE DEPT OHB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 11/1/88 BY 002107 NLS/BCE/KSM

CUBA

Provisional President..... Manuel Eugenio URRUTIA Lleó

Prime Minister..... José MIREY Cardona

Minister of State (Foreign Relations)..... Roberto Daniel AGRAMONTE Pichardo

Minister of Interior..... Luis Orlando RODRIGUEZ Rodríguez

Minister of Defense..... Augusto MARTINEZ Sánchez

Minister of Justice..... Angel FERNANDEZ

Minister of Finance..... Rufé LOPEZ Fresquet y Ruiz

Minister of Commerce..... Raúl CEPERO Bonilla

Minister of Health..... Julio MARTINEZ Páez

Minister of Labor..... Manuel FERNANDEZ García

Minister for Recovery of  
Misappropriated Assets..... Faustina PEREZ Hernández

Minister in Charge of the  
National Economic Council (Minister of Economy)... Regino BOTTI León

Minister of Transport..... Julio CAMACHO Aguilera

Minister of Education..... Armando MARTÍ Davales

Minister of Agriculture..... Humberto SORR Marín

Minister of Public Works..... Manuel RAY Rivero

Minister of Communications..... Enrique OLTUSKY Osaqui

Secretary to the President..... Luis ~~BUCH~~ Rodríguez

Special Adviser to the President  
for Public Affairs..... Carlos ~~FRANQUE~~ Mesa

Presidential Delegate to the  
Armed Forces (non-Cabinet post)..... Fidel ~~CASTRO~~ Ruz



File Me

m • UNIT

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (64-794)  
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]  
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER - CUBA

DATE: February 4, 1959

b7C

109-12-37

Re Legat, Madrid letter to Bureau January 5, 1959.

For a short period after the revolution on January 1, 1959, in Cuba, [REDACTED]  
January 20, 1959, he was assigned as

b7C

Extra copies of this letter are being furnished for the attention of the Legal Attache, Madrid.

RUC

4 - Bureau  
1 - Havana  
JTH:lg  
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60261NS/BCE/KSB

[REDACTED]

b7C

100 Rio de Janeiro 7 407  
100 Madrid  
mm 2/17/59

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EX-135

REC-91

107-12-210-428

FEB 10 1959

FEB 2 5 24 PM '59

FEB 19 1959

SEC. 1

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☐ (b)(7)(E)

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2-11-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (109-12-216)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. CURRENT NEWS DISPATCH

INDICATES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN CUBA REDUCING AGE LIMIT FOR PRESIDENCY TO THIRTY YEARS AND SPECIAL PROVISION DECLARING GUEVARA IS CUBAN BY BIRTH, ALTHOUGH BORN IN ARGENTINA. ARTICLE INDICATES BOTH GUEVARA AND CASTRO NOW ELIGIBLE FOR PRESIDENCY. BE ALERT TO ADVISE BUREAU PROMPTLY OF ANY INDICATION THAT GUEVARA BEING GROOMED FOR PRESIDENCY OR ANY RESPONSIBLE POSITION IN CURRENT GOVERNMENT IN VIEW OF HIS COMMUNIST BACKGROUND.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267NLS/ACET/SP

SED:dmd  
(7)

1 - 105-19305 (Guevara)

Note: Cover memorandum [REDACTED] to A.H. Belmont, 2-10-59, same caption, SED:bcf.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

63 FEB 16 1959

19 FEB 12 1959

Coach  
McGuire  
W.C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM ☐

Sent Via Cable 2/11/59 LP NM

NR. 937

ENC. 1801-1110 BY [REDACTED]

CK. 1821-1836 BY [REDACTED]

APPROVED BY [REDACTED]

TYPED BY [REDACTED]

FILED BY [REDACTED]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-19305

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 11/11/03 BY 60321/03

67C

109-12-210  
NOT RECORDED

4 FEB 18 1959

60 FEB 19 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of Justice during the period January 1, 1959, to January 31, 1960, from discussion with the following officials, and from interviews of persons of interest, including the subject, and from the following sources:

- 1. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 2. Mr. J. Lee Rankin, Deputy Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 3. Mr. W. A. Rorer, Chief, Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 4. Mr. J. H. Egan, Chief, Criminal Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 5. Mr. J. H. Egan, Chief, Criminal Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 6. Mr. J. H. Egan, Chief, Criminal Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 7. Mr. J. H. Egan, Chief, Criminal Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 8. Mr. J. H. Egan, Chief, Criminal Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 9. Mr. J. H. Egan, Chief, Criminal Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 10. Mr. J. H. Egan, Chief, Criminal Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation

IC

CONFIDENTIAL - This report was prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and is classified "Confidential" because it contains information the disclosure of which could be injurious to the national defense. It is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11652, February 22, 1956, and the Department of Justice Manual, Volume 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.1. It is to be destroyed when it is no longer needed for official use.



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62

DECODED COPY

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

Tolson ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 W.C. Sullivan ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓

DeLoach ✓  
 McGuire ✓  
 W.C. Sullivan ✓

URGENT 2-6-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 610

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS. [REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE CUBAN  
 GOVERNMENT MONITORING INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS. [REDACTED]  
 LOCALLY STATES GOVERNMENT ALSO MONITORING SOME LOCAL CALLS.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 2-6-59 5:46 PM HJT

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267 MB/BCE/103

EX 105

REC-53

107-12-310 430

68 FEB 19 1959

FEB 10 1959

107-12-310

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. Belmont ☒  
Mr. DeLoach ☒  
Mr. McGuire ☒  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267NLS/BCE/KOB

File  
109-12-210

109 12 210  
NOT RECORDED  
14 FEB 18 1959

+ ENCLOSURE

5-12

[REDACTED]

67C

847  
FEB 18 1959

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4

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- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

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☐ (b)(3)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference, regarding these pages:

109-48-12-210 - Non-recorded, document dated 2-18-59

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 12, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

By cablegram dated February 6, 1959, the Havana Office advised that an informant had told them that the Cuban Government was monitoring international telephone calls.

A teletype was sent to Miami dated February 11, 1959, furnishing them this information. The Director has asked, "Why did we wait so long before alerting Miami?"

At the outset, we should have placed a note on the yellow of the deferred radiogram going to Miami for the information of the Director and other Bureau officials to the effect that Miami had previously been alerted on July 10, 1958, that all telephone calls to and from Cuba were being monitored by the Cuban Government. Because of this previous alert, we did not consider this an urgent matter and take action on the copy of the cable from Havana but waited for the original to be routed down. The original of this cablegram was received in this Division on February 9, routed to Nationality Intelligence Section, and then to Liaison Section where it was received on February 10. It was believed desirable as a precaution to realert the Miami Office to this situation. Consequently a deferred radiogram was dictated. It was typed by the stenographer on the afternoon of the 10th of February and dated February 11 and sent up on February 11.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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 DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267 NLS/BCE/KOM

ACTION:

Had we placed a note on the yellow of the communication going to Miami it would have been clear why this matter was handled by deferred radiogram. (It was later changed to a teletype due to radio facilities being out of operation for messages to Miami.) We will be alert to do this in the future.

REC-53

53 FEB 18 1959

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Roach

JAS:mtb  
 (6)

EX 105

3 FEB 13 1959

Sub meantime an  
 entirely new good  
 had taken over!

67C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
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Section 552

Section 552a

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109-#A-12-210-432, document dated 1-30-59

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-48-12-210-432, document dated 5-1-63.

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CODE

Changed to Teletype per [redacted] 2-11-59  
per [redacted] max 50

~~RADIOGRAM~~ TELETYPE

DEFERRED

TO SAC MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS. INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT CUBAN  
GOVERNMENT IS MONITORING INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS.  
ASSUME FOR SECURITY REASONS THAT ANY CALL YOU MAKE TO THE  
HAVANA OFFICE IS BEING MONITORED.

WFE:jaw  
(4) jaw

WJE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/27/99 BY 60262 MS/KC

NR. 112242  
ENC. 2242-2246 BY [redacted]  
CK. 2333-2338 BY [redacted]  
APPROVED BY [redacted]  
TYPED BY  
FILED BY

TELETYPE

FEB 11 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

16  
8 P JHM.

OOM ☐

3 FEB 13 1959

430



FBI

**SECRET**

Date: 2/11/59

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

**FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA**  
**IS - CUBA**

Attached hereto are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The information contained therein was furnished

The attached letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" since it involves investigative coverage of a foreign diplomatic establishment and the information furnished by the informant could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof.

**ENCLOSURE**

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 6)  
 (1-65-47134) (EMBASSY OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)  
 2 - WFO  
 (1-65-3731) (EMBASSY OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

WHL:les

(3)

CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/DC/1805  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

TO STATE

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 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AIRTEL

**SECRET**

10-9-12-210  
 10 FEB 11 1959  
 NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: *R. J. Boardman*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

109-12-210

UNRECORDED COPY FILED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Washington 25, D. C.  
February 11, 1959

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

EMBASSY OF DOM. REP.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] DOM. REP. D.C. b1

201A  
[REDACTED] D.C. FLA. b1

[REDACTED] CUBA b1

[REDACTED] b1

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY 60461/MS/BL/17/5  
DECLASSIFY ON 25X

AGENCY 100- State  
REQ. REF. 100-15-DIV (100)  
DATE 12-13-59  
BY [signature]  
ET

107 12-810-434  
ENCLOSURE b2

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109-HQ-12-210-434, Enclosure dated 2-11-59.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *ahb*

DATE: February 10, 1959

FROM : [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60272MS/BOE/103

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holoman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

In connection with article in The Washington Daily News, 2-9-59, bearing headline "Reds Rebuilding Fences in Cuba" the Director commented he had heard on radio this morning that Cuba changed its constitution so as to enable Guevara to become Cuban citizen and eligible for Presidency of Cuba.

The Washington Daily News, 2-10-59, carries news story from Havana by its editor, John T. O'Rourke, indicating Cuban cabinet has voted to rescind constitutional requirements relating to age limits for presidential candidates and has voted to reduce age limit to 30 years. Previous limit not shown. Castro is 32 and article indicates he was behind the change.

This story also indicates United Press International (news service) in a dispatch filed later said constitutional change would make both Castro and Ernesto Guevara eligible for presidency. Dispatch pointed out Guevara was made eligible by special provision declaring he is "Cuban by birth" even though he was born in Argentina. This makes him what is known as "an honorary native" of Cuba. News articles attached.

ACTION:

For information. Attached is cable to Legal Attache, Havana, alerting him to this information and instructing that he advise Bureau promptly of any indication that Guevara being 109-12-210 groomed for presidency or any other responsible office.

SBD:bef  
(7)

cc - 1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - Belmont  
1 - W. C. Sullivan  
1 - DeLoach

cc: 105-19305 (Guevara)  
Enclosures

ENCLOSURE

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W. C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Q* *✓*

*File*

See Me \_\_\_\_\_  
Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_  
Prepare Reply \_\_\_\_\_  
For Your Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_  
What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*I heard on radio this morning that Cuba changed its Constitution so as to enable*

*Guerreros to become Cuban citizens & eligible for the Presidency of Cuba.*

*MEMO TO DIRECTOR 2-10-59 5:20:25 109-12-212*

*K. 5-11-59*

*b7C*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *4/7/99* BY *60367MS/BCE/MD*

*EX-1*

REC-13

*485*  
FEB 10 1959

State of Real Concern

## Reds Rebuilding Fences in Cuba

By EDWARD TOMLINSON

The tumult and shouting that accompanied the revolution has subsided somewhat and now responsible business and professional men, particularly foreign investors, are deeply worried over the resurgence of communism in the sugar-rich island.

Members of the provisional government of President Fulgencio Batista, and rebel forces led by Fidel Castro have stoutly defended the island. But there is no doubt that the "comrades" had infiltrated "The 28th Movement" which overthrew the regime of Fulgencio Batista.

### COMMUNISM

The People's Socialist Party, under which the communists operate in Cuba, has once again infiltrated the island. Moreover it has infiltrated the So-

Silvero Aguirre, member of the People's Socialist National Committee, told the Twenty-first Communist Party Congress in Moscow last week that "the communists were in the first ranks of the insurgents. The Party, working underground," he declared, "actually launched the struggle for unification of all the Cuban revolutionary forces in the campaign against the dictatorship."

### OPPOSED

It is no secret that President Urrutia and most members of his cabinet strongly oppose any such collaboration with the Reds. But at the moment they do not control the guns nor the statements of military leaders, much less exercise any influence over the various agencies of communication of which the communists are making free use.

Such men as Juan Mariella, head of the Party, have

Roca and Batista have launched a campaign against "Yankee imperialism," their target being the United States. They have also launched a campaign upon the island from the North American continent.

But most of all, they are less concerned about the public declarations and actions in the United States. They are about the United States and subversive activities in the anti-American campaign out over the country.

### KEY POSITIONS

Even before the United States or rebel forces have taken the capital, the communist labor groups have positions in many of the 22 provinces. Five of the 22 provinces are in the Executive Council of the National Congress of Labor.

Castro has kicked them out of their headquarters in Havana. He has also kicked them out of their positions in the capital. He has also kicked them out of their positions in the capital. He has also kicked them out of their positions in the capital.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/7/99

BY

60527MS/PA/100

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, Monday, February 9, 1959

ENCLOSURE

File 5-80

107-426



# Castro Is Eligible for President

Dr. Ernesto "Che" Guevara, his Argentine partner, was eligible for the position.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 10520md/AFK/B

5 July 1974

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## DECODED COPY

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

☒ Tolson  
☒ Belmont  
☒ Mohr  
☒ Nease  
☒ Parsons  
☒ Rosen  
☒ Tamm  
☒ Trotter  
☒ W.C. Sullivan  
☒ Tele. Room  
☒ Holloman  
☒ Gandy  
☒ DeLoach  
☒ McGuire  
☒ W.C. Sullivan

DEFERRED 2-14-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 617

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. APPOINTMENT OF FIDEL CASTRO AS  
 PRIME MINISTER LAST NIGHT MAY LEAD TO MORE RAPID REORGANIZATION  
 OF GOVERNMENT. PREVIOUSLY, ALTHOUGH CASTRO WAS IN FACT HEAD  
 OF GOVERNMENT, HE TOOK NO BLAME FOR GOVERNMENT ACTIONS.  
 ALTHOUGH ALL CABINET MEMBERS ALSO RESIGNED, IT IS BELIEVED  
 THEY WILL BE REINSTATED.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED VIA WESTERN UNION: 2-14-59 3:37 PM CWA

REC- 58

229740  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 5/14/85 BY SP-VER/PAK

EX-133

23 FEB 17 1959

cc: Mr. Roach  
 cc: Mr. Belmont  
 cut

66 FEB 20 1959 53

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably  
 paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-12)

DATE: February 17, 1959

SUBJECT:

*MATTERS CUBA*

**CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum on the above-captioned matter.

This information has been made available to the Counselor of Embassy, [REDACTED] and Commercial Attache, American Embassy, Havana.

Source mentioned herein was [REDACTED] who is a former source for the Miami Office.

Information has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reflects investigation on the part of Legal Attache, Havana.

It is to be noted that ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is Commander of the Fortress at La Cabana, Havana. He is an Argentine citizen who has expressed anti-American sympathies. CAMILO CIENTFUEGOS is the Commander of the Military Camp "Libertad" formerly Camp Columbia, Havana.

2 - Bureau (Enc 5)  
1 - Havana  
JTH:lg  
(3)

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY 60207MS/CE/BB

ON 4/7/99

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 6025 JML/df  
Exempt from GDS Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
12-19-77

52 MAR 10 1959

BOONH WFF

11 FEB 25 1959

109-12-210-439

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 17, 1959

**RE: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES**

A source, who has a high level contact at La Cabana Fortress, Havana, Cuba, furnished the following information on February 15, 1959:

ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is very interested in attempting to convert the salty marshes in Cienega de la Zapata into rice growing plantations. This source stated that GUEVARA reportedly has discussed this problem with FIDEL CASTRO, that CASTRO was in favor of it, and that plans were being made to have some European come to Cuba in order to make a survey of the problem.

According to this source, FIDEL CASTRO is very close to [REDACTED] and to ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA. He further pointed out that CAMILO CIENFUEGOS does not enjoy the trust and admiration of FIDEL CASTRO as does GUEVARA. b7C

This source further advised that there was some discussion in which GUEVARA mentioned that the Cuban Government could send a "commercial man" to Russia but definitely had no firm plans with respect to such an appointment at the present time.

This source further stated that the question of an invasion against the Dominican Republic by forces trained in Cuba is being shelved inasmuch as FIDEL CASTRO is now against such a move.

GUEVARA has been convincing FIDEL CASTRO that Cuba should embark on a tremendous plan of public works, education and social welfare benefits for the humble people. One of the things that he desires is to have commissaries where public workers might buy their foodstuffs wholesale. He has already established such a store at La Cabana.

Discussion also has been had with respect to studying the oil situation in Cuba, and there are plans to bring in technicians to determine just what prospects there are for finding oil in this country. They do not trust some of the oil companies which already have concessions to drill here.

109-12-211-429  
AGENCY  
FILED  
DATE  
HOW  
BY

100-440-15-DIVISION, State  
8-2-041, 151  
3-4-59  
J.R.R. [signature]

**ENCLOSURE**

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
declassified by [signature]  
6855 12-19-77  
2 cc typed  
3-4-59  
[signature]

b2

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Section 552

Section 552a

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DIRECTOR, FBI (9-1423)

2/6/59

SAC, WFO (97-1017)

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES  
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

*S.T.*  
*by*  
[REDACTED] (5)

[REDACTED] in letter dated 11/7/58, from the Legat at Havana.

b1  
b2 | b7D  
b7C

The information was classified "Confidential" inasmuch as the information dated 11/7/58, was so classified and because data reported could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
  - 3 - WFO
  - 1 - 105-224 (PERSONAL SECURITY)
  - 1 - [REDACTED]
- WFC:slc  
(5)

b7C

4/7/99  
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

105-10-210-  
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193 FEB 24 1959  
26

1 ENCLOSURE

53 FEB 27 1959 *for*

**SECRET**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.**

Washington 25, D. C.  
February 6, 1960

~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~

ON

## GENERAL INFORMATION

b2

61

61

62/670

b7C

In regard to [REDACTED], on November 7, 1968,  
[REDACTED] was referred to an official with the  
Ministry of Defense for the Government of Israel. Under

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ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C/D

b1

(S)

This document is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and whether it may be furnished or to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**SECRET**

b7C

[REDACTED]

67C

b7C

Peter J. McCarthy

4/7/99  
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NOT RECORDED  
133 FEB 20 1959

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FEB 20 1959

ORIGINAL ET EN

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for A. H. Belmont  
Re: Potential Political Ramifications in  
Latin America as Result of Cuban Revolution  
109-NEW

The Dominican Republic, where Trujillo is an absolute dictator, is the stronghold of dictatorial rule in Latin America. Trujillo, himself, is a brutal and feared man. He rules with an iron fist and exterminates opposition forces ruthlessly.

There are already indications of imminent upheaval in political structure of Haiti where military-type regime exists headed by President Francois Duvalier.

Nicaragua is ruled by Luis Somoza, son of the old-time dictator Anastasio Somoza (who was assassinated) and military influence in the government is predominant.

Aligned against this group with Castro would be Venezuela and possibly Costa Rica. Venezuela had a dictatorial government headed by Colonel Marcos Perez Jimenez until he was ousted in January, 1958. A provisional government, combining military and civil elements, ruled until latter part of 1958 when free elections held in which Romulo Betancourt elected President. He is "left of center" in his views and admits to communist connections many years ago. He must walk a tight rope in his policies to keep military group appeased. Costa Rica is headed by President Mario Echandi Jimenez; has democratic form of government and is point where left-wing Venezuelan elements given refuge during dictatorship there. It also served as base for support of Castro revolutionary forces.

While there is no indication as yet that Castro will attempt to pull British Guiana, a British possession, into his orbit its mere existence as neighbor of Venezuela and its political make-up point to fact that it could be slated for possible alliance with Castro. In British Guiana there is an extreme left-wing political party (Peoples Progressive Party) in command [redacted] who is also [redacted]. His wife, [redacted] has record of former communist affiliations in U.S. b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

In order to get a picture of situation and to determine whether there is a pattern which should be disseminated in government circles, we propose to determine from State and [redacted] as well as through research in our own files, identities of opposition groups and individuals that may be expected to agitate b2

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for A. H. Belmont  
Re: Potential Political Ramifications in  
Latin America as Result of Cuban Revolution  
109-NEW

and provide leadership for any attempt to overthrow existing governments in Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua. Similarly, information will be sought as to identification of political figures in existing governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. Upon receipt, name check memoranda will be prepared on these individuals in order to get complete picture of data available from other agencies, as well as data developed by Bureau sources, to determine whether picture of communist influence presents pattern warranting dissemination.

RECOMMENDATION:

2. Upon receipt of names of groups and individuals, Name Check Section will prepare name check memoranda broken down according to data available from other agencies and data available from Bureau sources in order that over-all picture from possible dissemination standpoint can be analyzed.

## ROUTING SLIP



FD-4

(2-17-)

194

Date 2/19/59Memo To **DIRECTOR, FBI - ATTENTION: FOREIGN LIAISON**

SAC \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ASAC \_\_\_\_\_  
 Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
 Steno \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clerk \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief Clerk \_\_\_\_\_ File No. 67C

ACTION DESIRED

Assign to \_\_\_\_\_ Open Case \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acknowledge \_\_\_\_\_ Prepare assignment cards \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bring File \_\_\_\_\_ Prepare Tickler \_\_\_\_\_  
 Call Me \_\_\_\_\_ Reassign to \_\_\_\_\_  
 See Me \_\_\_\_\_ Recharge serials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Correct \_\_\_\_\_ Search and Return \_\_\_\_\_  
 Delinquent \_\_\_\_\_ Send serials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Expedite \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
 File \_\_\_\_\_ Submit new charge-out \_\_\_\_\_  
 Leads need attention \_\_\_\_\_ Submit report by \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Type \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Return Serials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

EMBASSY WEEKA #7 2/17/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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 DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267MS/BCE/KOB

Legat, Havana  
 S.A.C.  
 Office [Signature]

(In intra office use return this with notation as to action taken or explanation.)

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Political matters - Cuba

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ALL MATTERS - CUBA

~~SECRET~~  
52 MAR 2 1959

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Section 552

Section 552a

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Office N

UNIT

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont 1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Liaison

TE: February 19, 1959

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: POLICE LIAISON - CUBA

CLASSIFIED BY 60207MS/BOE/KH  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
DeLoach	✓
McGuire	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

\*(5)

Legal Attache advises that the American Embassy through the Point Four Program and the United States Information Service has offered the Cuban Government technical assistance for training in various matters. He believes absolutely no consideration should be given to soliciting a request for Bureau assistance but that consideration should be given only if the request comes from the President of Cuba or his delegated representative. If such a request is received, he suggests temporary assignment of a police training Agent to afford limited training to the National Police in order to build up our police contacts and to prevent some other agency, [redacted] or International Cooperation Agency, from providing that assistance to the detriment of our liaison arrangements.

## OBSERVATIONS:

[redacted] is a Cuban attorney who was active in the July 26th Movement in New York prior to departure for Havana 7-8-59 to assume his present position. He has been contacted several times by Agents of the New York Office concerning Cuban revolutionary activities and was cooperative and pro-FBI. The present revolutionary Government of Cuba is politically heterogeneous. It includes anti-United States elements, as well as ones who are favorable toward the United States. Rather than abandon the field, it is believed that the Bureau and the United States should assist those favorable elements where possible in an effort to help them in achieving greater influence in the Cuban Government.

The Bureau police training school in Cuba from 1948 to 1950 was highly successful in building up police relations and contacts. Due to the criticism incurred by the present revolutionary Cuban Government and its political instability, such a school now would be premature. Most of the present Cuban police are young inexperienced men and the police department is disorganized. Although police officials are partisans of Fidel Castro, they have exhibited a very pro-FBI feeling. It is therefore, that if the situation is propitious at the time a request for assistance is received, favorable consideration should be given to the suggestion to send a temporary police instructor to afford limited training to the National Police without setting up a full-fledged school. Such action would help rebuild our police

EX-135  
52 MAR 3 1959

enclosure

2 - 12-59

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Roach to Belmont  
RE: POLICE LIAISON - CUBA

contacts and prevent other agencies from taking over police training in Cuba. It should be taken, however, only if and when we receive an unsolicited official request from the Cuban Government.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended the attached cable be sent to the Legal Attache instructing that no request for assistance should be solicited from the Cubans but that if such a request is voluntarily made through official channels by the President of Cuba or his delegated representative, the Bureau would consider temporarily assigning a police instructor to afford limited training to National Police provided the political situation in Cuba is propitious at the time of the request. He is being further advised that if such a request is received, no commitments should be made without Bureau authorization but he should keep the door open for negotiations until a decision can be made by the Bureau.

I concur.

I am opposed

7/19



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1109-12-210  
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Section 552

Section 552a

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DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 W.C. Sullivan ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

URGENT 2-19-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 620

AMERICAN GAMBLING ACTIVITIES IN CUBA. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZATION LUXURY CASINOS ARE BEING ALLOWED TO REOPEN. OTHER SOURCES HAVE ADVISED THAT SOME WILL REOPEN TODAY AND OTHERS WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL WEEKS PREPARATION. UNDER NEW REGULATIONS BINGO PROHIBITED, OPERATORS MUST HAVE ECONOMIC STANDING AND NO PRISON RECORD, NO ONE UNDER 18 YEARS MAY GAMBLE, CASINOS MUST PRESENT FIRST CLASS SHOWS AND ADVERTISING MENTIONING SPECIFIC GAMES AVAILABLE NOT PERMITTED. REGULATIONS WILL BE SET LATER CONCERNING SLOT MACHINES. AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT TAX ON CASINOS NOT YET FIXED.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 2-19-59 3:32 PM HJT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 4/7/99 BY 60261NLS/BCE/KOB

2 CC TO MM & NY  
 BY 0-7 FOR INFO  
 2-26-59 AAS/jr

53 MAR 5 1959

REC- 65

FEB 27 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

b7C

cc: Mr. Roach  
 Mr. Rosen

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

W.C. Sullivan

URGENT 2-22-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA CUBA NO. 624

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY, FOREIGN POLITICAL-CUBA. RE HAVANA  
 CABLE FEBRUARY 12 LAST CAPTIONED BURO REVOLUCIONARIO DE  
 INVESTIGACIONES INTERNACIONALES (BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL  
 INVESTIGATIONS). CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, (BUFILE 105-54536) LEFT  
 WITH 8 OF HIS FOLLOWERS 8:00 AM THIS DATE FOR NEW YORK CITY  
 FOR SEVERAL DAYS VISIT WHERE THEY WILL BE GUESTS OF MAYOR OF  
 CITY. SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS VISA SECTION, AMERICAN EMBASSY,  
 HAVANA.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

2-22-59

9:59 PM CTF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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 DATE 4-7-99 BY 60802 NLS/BCE/px

REC-70

FEB 26 1959

MAR 4 1959

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-54)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

DATE: March 3, 1959

ReBulet January 20, 1959. 109-12-210-418

Due to the fact that stenographic help in this office are presently compiling various quarterly and monthly reports, report on above-captioned subject matter will not submitted until March 10.

2 - Bureau  
Havana  
lg

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267NLS/BOE/1803

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FBI  
RECEIVED DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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2 MAR 4 1959

NAT. DEF. SEC.

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Director, FBI

March 4, 1959

SAC, Miami

56619

JULY 26 REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, MIAMI  
Re: RM; IS - CUBA  
(Bufile 97-3244; Miami file 97-199)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA  
IS - CUBA  
(Miami file 100-13077)

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES  
IS - CUBA  
(Miami file 100-1747)

MATTER 5

4/7/99

60767 NLS/BOE/FB

A closing report is being submitted concerning case entitled "JULY 26 REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, MIAMI, Re: RM; IS - CUBA," inasmuch as the leadership of this organization has returned to Cuba, and there is no further activity of the organization in Miami.

The file re "COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA, IS - CUBA" has been prepared to report allegations received in Miami concerning this subject matter.

A file is being opened in this office entitled "CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, IS - CUBA," to report general information concerning political action activities in Miami and intelligence information concerning the new Cuban Government.

Previously, information received from the Bureau entitled "CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, IS - CUBA," dated 1-15-59, was forwarded to Miami. This information was re: "JULY 26 REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, MIAMI, Re: RM; IS - CUBA," Bufile 97-3244, Miami 97-199, and the subject matter.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
- 3 - New York (RM)
- 3 - Miami
- WJW:ajs
- (RM)

NOT RECORDED  
77 MAR 11 1959

62 MAR 11 1959

1 - Original 1 - [REDACTED] b7C  
 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Liaison  
 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Yellow  
 1 - Mr. DeLoach 3-4-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA  
 FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 4/7/99 BY 60071NS/DOE/1875

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER, IS DASH CUBA. REURCABLE MARCH FOUR,  
 LAST. WESSELS STATEMENTS TO HAVE CUBAN PRINCIPALS MAKE DIRECT  
 APPROACH TO LEGAL ATTACHE ARE COMPLETELY UNAUTHORIZED. YOU ARE  
 TO MAKE NO MOVE UNTIL OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION IS MADE THROUGH  
 NORMAL DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TO THE EMBASSY IN HAVANA BY CASTRO'S  
 FORCES. KEEP ME FULLY INFORMED ON ALL DEVELOPMENTS.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Copies of Director's memorandum 3-4-59 to Messrs. Tolson,  
 Belmont, Rosen, and DeLoach and copy of Havana cablegram attached.

*Returning to  
 Belmont  
 WSE*

950

ENC. 0014-0024

CK 0141-0145 BY CWT

RECEIVED APPROVED

REC-33

107 WVE 12

TYPED BY

2 MAR 6 1959

son \_\_\_\_\_  
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 [REDACTED] \_\_\_\_\_  
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 C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
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56 MAR 11 1959

*Sent via Cable 3/4/59 9 p*

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Date: February 16, 1959

30985

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache, Havana (66-101)

Subject: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

SYNOPSIS

CONFUSION IN GOVERNMENT (page 1): Complete turnover of almost all officials and subordinates in government since January 1. Up until February 13 CASTRO formulating policy without consulting with Cabinet. This led to resignation of [REDACTED]. Most government officials lack administrative ability and are considered immature. ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING (page 4): CASTRO by anti-American remarks has helped inflame anti-American feeling which previously did not exist in Cuba. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS (page 4): Approximately 500,000 unemployed due to ouster of government workers; strikes; hesitancy on part of business interests to commence new projects. CASTRO has had good success in appealing to workers to stop strikes. REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSIONS (page 5): United States Military Missions under attack by CASTRO being recalled. CASTRO claims going to have Venezuelans train army forces. STUDENTS TAKE OVER HAVANA UNIVERSITY (page 7): Federation of University Students in complete control Havana University. Wants to dictate not only who should teach students but also subjects to be taught. CENSORSHIP (page 8): Telephone communications being monitored. CASTRO calls for boycott of periodicals which he considers attack revolution. EXECUTIONS OF "WAR CRIMINALS" (page 9): Approximately 325 now executed but executions still continuing. First major trial was sort of sports' affair with 12,000 personally witnessing it at Sports' Palace, Havana. COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES (page 11): Communist Party in open and operating own newspaper "Hoy." Attempts to identify itself with revolution. ASYLUM PROBLEM (page 15): Cuban Government wants right to say who should be given asylum. CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES (page 17): Gambling casinos in important hotels expected to open in next few days.

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43 MAR 12 1959

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

February 16, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RE: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

PROVISION IN GOVERNMENT

CLASSIFIED BY 60267/18 KEE/KBB  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
4/7/99

The first six weeks of the new Cuban Revolutionary Govern-  
ment has shown the weaknesses of various government leaders and  
their total dependence for guidance on the words of FIDEL CASTRO,  
the "maximo lider" (greatest leader) of the revolution. The  
Provisional President, MANUEL URRUTIA LLEO, has proven to be  
a mere figurehead and one whose policies sway with the words  
of CASTRO. The strong man in the Government, namely [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made two unsuccessful efforts to  
resign, and finally on February 13, 1959, his resignation was  
accepted. This resignation was brought about by the fact that  
government policy was difficult to formulate while FIDEL CASTRO  
had a free reign in making extemporaneous decisions without  
consulting with other Government leaders. The fact that FIDEL  
CASTRO has now accepted the position of Prime Minister definitely  
will place more responsibility upon his shoulders to think through  
a problem before making a snap solution.

The actual functioning of Government affairs was  
hampered by the almost 100 per cent turnover, not only on the  
part of highly placed Government officials but also on the part  
of the low-salaried Government employees. This resultant

~~SECRET~~ 12-21 -450

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

take-over of Government functions by absolutely unequipped individuals has caused almost complete chaos in the day-to-day functioning of the Government. It has also caused much hard feeling on the part of old-time Government employees who were dismissed from their positions merely because they had served during the Batista regime, even though they had never been sympathetic to the policies of the former Cuban leader, General FULGENCIO BATISTA.

Over the week-end of February 7, 1959, the Cabinet approved the "Ley Fundamental" (Basic Law) which is to govern its actions until a Constitutional Government is re-established under the Constitution of 1940 or under some new constitution which might be brought up. Under this "Basic Law" the right of writ of habaes corpus is not permitted to those persons accused of "war crimes" under the BATISTA regime. It also reduced to 30 the age for President and Cabinet members, thus making FIDEL CASTRO eligible. Citizenship is conferred on foreigners who served as officers in the Rebel Army, and it contained a special provision which granted native-born citizenship to anyone who had served as an officer with the Rebel Forces for more than two years. This latter provision was tailor-made for only one individual, namely the Argentine National, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA.

The revolution has brought into the Government a group of young, immature individuals lacking in any previous administrative experience. In many instances persons are designated for

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

high positions on the strength of the fact that they were individuals who accompanied FIDEL CASTRO to Cuba from Mexico on the "Granma." The Chief of the National Police is a man of no educational qualifications and who by occupation is a taxi-cab driver. His claim to fame is that he lost three brothers in the revolution, and he is one of the original survivors of the "Granma" expedition. Most members of the Cabinet, although considered to be honest and hard workers, are not known for their previous business or administrative experience. Prior to his accepting the position of Prime Minister, on many occasions in public utterances CASTRO would expound at great length on the Government's policies and then in the same speech would disclaim any responsibilities for mistakes made by public leaders by stating he had not appointed them and what policy such leaders formulated was their own. There is no doubt that there is honesty among the officials in the present Cuban Government. CASTRO has stated he wished Ministers' salaries to be cut in half and indicated that they henceforth would receive \$425.00 per month with nothing being given them for expenses. If this plan is carried through, there is no doubt that some Ministers will resign inasmuch as they could not possibly live on such a low standard of living.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge. Opinion of Legat.)

2/16/59

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING

FIDEL CASTRO, although stating that he is not anti-American in his sentiments, has in public remarks flamed anti-American feeling which previously did not exist in Cuba. His intemperate attacks on United States big business and United States foreign policy have been echoed by other members of his coterie. FIDEL CASTRO has some of the makings of a demagogue. In his speeches he has attacked American news agencies, American big business, American Ambassadors, and American Military Missions.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

It is estimated that at the present time there are approximately 500,000 unemployed in Cuba. Although in the first month of the revolution there were numerous strikes on the part of labor, CASTRO and the Government leaders have pointed out that, although they realize that in most instances the workers had just grievances, workers should defer their demands until such time as the sugar crop has been harvested. It is to be noted that this crop is usually harvested between December 15 and April 15, at which latter date the rains usually commence in Cuba and prevent further work in the cane fields. CASTRO has had good success in convincing the workers that they should return to their jobs, but in public speeches he has pointed out to them that the Government in the future will see to it that their demands are met.

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

CASTRO has stated that agrarian reform is the cornerstone of his economic program. In this respect he stated that in order to combat unemployment, greater job opportunities must be created; that to create greater job opportunities new industries were needed which would be protected by stringent tariffs. Under the agrarian reform the rural population would have more funds with which to purchase products from these new industries. CASTRO, himself, during the first part of February made a trip to the Eastern part of Cuba where he distributed some lands to the peasants.

Factors which tend to create the present poor economic conditions are an unstable labor market with wildcat strikes; the lack of tourism; the freezing of a number of bank accounts and safe deposit boxes; and the hesitancy on the part of business to engage in new enterprises under an unstable government.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSIONS

CASTRO on numerous occasions has stated that United States Military Missions must be removed from Cuba. He derides these missions by claiming that they had trained the defeated Batista forces. CASTRO wished to convey the impression that his military genius had defeated a much larger army and, furthermore,

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an army that had been trained by U. S. military men. Most informed people realize that the defeat of the Batista forces was brought about by corruption on the part of the high Cuban military leaders and poor morale on the part of the average foot soldier. No specific request was made by Cuban officials for the withdrawal of U. S. Military Missions; however, when United States authorities stated that consideration would be given to the withdrawal of such groups, the Cuban Government stated that it would agree to such withdrawal.

Articles have appeared in the public press which state that the Cuban Army will be reorganized in the outlying regions into a rural guard [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

CASTRO has also mentioned that he had plans to have his Army trained by a military mission from Venezuela. He either forgets or does not know that the Venezuelan Army is being trained by one of the largest U. S. Missions in Latin America.

The old Army of Cuba is completely disorganized, and it has been reported that CASTRO will not permit one official of the old Army to be retained in his position.

[REDACTED] is presently in Havana and is taking a hand in the reorganization of the new Cuban Army.

b7C

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

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STUDENTS TAKE OVER HAVANA UNIVERSITY

During the week of February 3, 1959, the Federation of University Students (FEU) took over the premises of Havana University and ousted the University Council which ruled this institution. The FEU stated that the University Council had not acted rapidly enough in dismissing former faculty members who had close association with the Batista regime and also that such council had not corrected the deficiencies in the university's curricula. As in most Latin American countries, the university students are a strong political force. At Havana University they have always been a source of trouble. FIDEL CASTRO, himself, while a student at Havana University, was considered to be one of the "gangster elements" which terrorized not only the student body but the faculty members. It is known that in the past students have secured degrees from this University by threatening at gunpoint the professors. It is also known that professors have received emoluments for years even though they taught no classes.

The FEU at the present time wants complete voice, not only in the selection of professors but also what subjects will be taught.

A serious bone of contention has arisen with respect to private universities by the application of "Law 11" which abrogates all degrees conferred by these universities during



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the past two years. The claim is made by the revolutionary government that this is necessary so as not to penalize the students who were fighting with the revolutionary forces during the time that private universities were conferring degrees.

The largest of the private universities is that of the American-owned "Villanueva" located in Havana. This university is now closed. Authorities in charge of Villanueva University state that they will not reopen the university until "Law 11" is repealed and also will not tolerate the control of their university by members of the FEU.

The Minister of Education, a young, 28-year-old revolutionary with no previous administrative experience, has been openly backing the FEU in its claims.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge and opinion of Legat.)

CENSORSHIP

As pointed out above, the writ of habeas corpus for "war criminals" has been suspended. It has also been reliably ascertained that international telephone calls and some local telephone calls are being monitored by Government authorities. CASTRO in numerous public statements has attacked the "monopolistic" North American press services, claiming they have not given a true picture of the Cuban revolutionary scene. He



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has stated he would like to see Latin American nations form a new Latin American press service. CASTRO has proven himself to be very "thin skinned" with respect to any public criticism. The prominent Cuban magazine "El Zaz", which is noted for its sharp cartoons, bore the brunt of a verbal attack by CASTRO because of several cartoons appearing in the magazine which CASTRO considered to be anti-revolutionary. CASTRO publicly called for a boycott against any periodicals which he considered were attacking the revolution.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

EXECUTIONS OF "WAR CRIMINALS"

To date approximately 325 former followers of the Batista regime have been executed before firing squads throughout Cuba. World press reaction to wholesale executions by present Cuban officials caused CASTRO to invite to Cuba approximately 300 foreign newspapermen in what he called "Operation Truth." In connection with this operation, on January 21, 1959, he delivered a speech in the Central Park of Havana, at which gathering Government officials claimed one million persons were in attendance. In his talk CASTRO called on the people for public support for the execution of Batista "war criminals." The following day, January 22, 1959, the Government staged what was billed a model public trial of one of these "war criminals", which trial was to demonstrate to the world the fairness of the court martial proceedings. The accused was one of the Batista Army commanders

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with the worst of reputations, namely Major JESUS SOSA BLANCO. The proceedings were televised and were personally witnessed by 17,000 persons. The scene was the Havana Sports Palace, and, instead of a murder trial, it had all the earmarks of a sporting event. The hooting, howling mob cheered on the prosecution and booed the defense. SOSA BLANCO in defense stated that this was not a trial but merely a spectacle like that which was held in the Coliseum of Rome. He was found guilty and ordered to be shot; however, his case was appealed, and, evidently because of the world-wide press attacks on the type of trial he received, a new trial for him has been ordered. It is Legal Attache's opinion he will be shot.

In the Havana area, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is the one conducting the trials of the Batista sympathizers. With methodical frequency his court martial hearings result in a sentence of death for the accused.

CASTRO has consistently alleged that such executions are necessary and has stated that the Government will have terminated with them by March of 1959. In many instances those being tried for "war crimes" were officers of the Batista forces who claimed that they killed rebels merely in Army battles. The courts do not listen with much sympathy to the plea that such officers were mainly carrying out their duties. At the present time approximately 20 Cuban aviators of the Batista Army are

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being tried in Oriente Province for having carried out the orders of their commanding officers to bomb Cuban towns.

There is no voice raised among the revolutionary leaders to condemn those of their members who committed acts of terrorism against the Batista Government. Those rebel sympathizers who threw bombs into stores in Havana during the revolutionary days whereby women were killed and maimed are now considered to be the heroes of the revolution.

Information has been received that one of the individuals who was instrumental in stealing a Miami-to-Cuba bound Cuban Airlines Viscount may now hold an important Government position. In the stealing of this plane, which crashed in Oriente Province on attempting to land, several American citizens were killed. Because of the violent reaction of the press at that time to this haphazard endangering of civilian life, the rebel leaders stated that such attempted theft was done without their sanction and that those involved in it would be punished; however, no such action is known to have been taken.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge and opinion of Legat.)

#### COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The Partido Socialista Popular (PSP - Cuban Communist Party) daily newspaper "Rey", which has appeared daily since January 5, 1959, continues to espouse the line of continued

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

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close cooperation between the revolutionary forces with full participation in the new government for all elements which participated in the liberation. The PSP claims such participation. It attempts to closely align the Communists and their program with the Castro Government. Of course, it violently attacks the United States as being "imperialistic" and is highly laudatory of Soviet achievements.

The PSP has openly established its Cuban National Headquarters at Calle Prado 426 in Havana and is reportedly in the process of opening Provincial and Sectional Offices throughout the country.

During the first month of the revolution there were very few public attacks on the part of newspapers or Government officials against the PSP; in fact, to the contrary, July 26 leaders, such as ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA and CAMILO CIENFUEGOS openly stated that they saw nothing wrong with having a legally constituted Communist Party.

Beginning with about February 1, 1959, however, some Havana newspapers have begun to attack Communism. The leading Cuban weekly magazine "Bohemia" carried a six-page article which claimed that Communism in Cuba was merely trying to disrupt normal Cuban-United States relationships. This article pointed out the threat to Cuba of the world-wide conspiracy which was Communism.

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Other newspapers also have attacked openly the PSP and its leaders, claiming that they took orders from Moscow.

Although in the first few days of the revolution the files of the Bureau for Repression of Communist Activity (BRAC) were confiscated and placed in the hands of ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, information has been received by this office that rebel leaders, including FIDEL CASTRO, now are fearful of the Communist threat and are desirous of forming a highly secret Government organization which would be one to investigate Communism and be vigilant concerning its endeavors.

(S) [redacted] and public source. Disseminated locally and [redacted] advised.) b1

The [redacted] publicly stated on January 25, 1959, that the Cuban Revolutionary Government did not contemplate establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The [redacted] however, on February 4, 1959, stated that the Cuban Government was not "anti-anything or anti-any nation" and pointed out that if the United States maintained diplomatic relations with Communist-bloc countries, there is no reason that Cuba should not do likewise. b7C

Information was received by this office that [redacted] a representative of the Russian newspaper "Pravda" had come to Havana from Mexico on January 21, 1959. He was b7C

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accompanied by [REDACTED] a representative of the  
Mexico City newspaper "El Popular." Source advised that

b7C  
D

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA.

(Source [REDACTED]  
disseminated locally and to Bureau by  
letter February 9, 1959, titled CURRENT  
SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.)

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[REDACTED] a representative of the PSP to the  
21st Communist Party Congress in Moscow, according to public  
sources, claimed that the PSP of Cuba "working underground at  
the price of the lives of many of its leaders, actually launched  
the struggle for unification of all Cuban revolutionary forces."

On February 7, 1959, newspapers in Havana alleged that  
[REDACTED] the PSP, was going to Moscow to  
"receive instructions." In a public letter he stated he intended  
to make a trip to Moscow in connection with the World Peace  
Council.

b7C

Two sources have advised that [REDACTED] has mentioned  
that he had fears that the Communists might become too strong,  
especially in the labor field. Another source has advised that

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~~SECRET~~



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CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, one of the July 26 Commanders, is attempting to set up a secret government organization to investigate Communism.

(Sources - [REDACTED] Disseminated locally and last part to Bureau by cable.)

b2/b7D  
b7C

#### ASYLUM PROBLEM

Some diplomatic establishments in Cuba have been irritated over the attitude of the Cuban Government with respect to the asylum problem. The Cuban Secretary of State alleged that many individuals who had been given asylum by foreign embassies were nothing more than criminals. The diplomatic establishments themselves stated that they were the only ones who could judge to whom they furnished asylum. The problem was further heightened when, on two occasions, planes which were taking asylees out of the country found it necessary to return to Cuba, presumably suffering from mechanical trouble. On one of these occasions the Cuban Government stated that those returning were no longer eligible to receive asylum. After strong protest on the part of the diplomatic embassy involved (Chile), these individuals again were permitted to enter the Embassy. They are still there. It has been rumored that the malfunctioning of the airplanes was merely a ruse whereby Cuban Government authorities hoped to be able to get their hands on some of those seeking asylum. The

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irritation of the Cuban Diplomatic Corps reached such a degree

that an official Cuban reception in honor of the Cuban here

 was boycotted by the foreign embassy establishments. b7C

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)



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CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

1. Top Hoodlums

Only two top hoodlums are definitely known to be in Havana area at the present time. They are SANTO TRAFFICANTE and [REDACTED] both Miami Top Hoodlums. Sources have indicated that additional top hoodlums probably would appear on the Cuban scene in the near future if the gambling casinos are reopened. b7C

2. Gambling

FIDEL CASTRO has publicly stated that the gambling casinos will be reopened. Local American gamblers have indicated that they hoped to have the casinos opened by February 21, 1959. Because tourism is at almost a standstill, many casino operators have indicated they would prefer to keep the casinos closed because they feel they would lose less money.

In this connection, sources have indicated that it was [REDACTED] strong stand against reopening gambling casinos which caused him to submit his resignation. In early speeches FIDEL CASTRO had, to a certain extent, committed the new Cuban Government to reopening the casinos on a controlled and limited basis. Subsequent demonstrations by employees of the gambling casinos apparently gave the necessary impetus to the move to get the casinos b7C

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reopened. It is expected that the gambling casinos in the Sans Souci and Tropicana night clubs, as well as in the Hotels Riviera, Hilton, Nacional, and Capri will reopen. Also, there have been indications that the casinos in the Hotels Comodoro and Plaza possibly may reopen. The reopening of gambling casinos will be done on a trial basis, and there are definite indications that the Cuban Government contemplates "taking over" these casinos after a period of a few months. American gamblers in Havana recognize that this may happen but are confident that Cuban operated and managed gambling casinos will not be successful and will not attract tourists.

3. "Take"

No definite pronouncement as yet has been made by the Cuban Government as to the percentage of profit the Government desires to receive from gambling operations. As previously reported, FIDEL CASTRO on one occasion stated that the casino profits would be divided as follows:

- 40 per cent - Cuban charity;
- 30 " " - tourist promotion;
- 30 " " - casino operators.

One source has indicated that this statement by CASTRO concerned itself with the gross take of the casino rather than with the net profit and pointed out that no casino could operate on 30 per cent of the gross take for the casino operator.

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4. Police Tie-Ups With Organized Crime

As yet, there has been no indication of any police tie-ups with organized crime. There is, of course, as yet a substantial lack of organization on the part of the various Cuban law enforcement agencies, as well as a lack of clarity as to just what jurisdiction these agencies have. In addition, there has been no indication as to what particular police agency might have contact with or jurisdiction of gambling casinos.

5. Other Criminal Activity

No new developments.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
AND CABINET AS OF JANUARY 23, 1959

RECEIVED FROM  
FEB 3 1959  
STATE DEPT OHB

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CUBA

Provisional President..... Manuel Eugenio URRUTIA Lleo

Prime Minister..... José MIRO Cardona

Minister of State(Foreign Relations)..... Roberto Daniel AGRAMONTE Pichardo

Minister of Interior..... Luis Orlando RODRIGUEZ Rodriguez

Minister of Defense..... Augusto MARTINEZ Sánchez

Minister of Justice..... Angel FERNANDEZ

Minister of Finance..... Rufe LOPEZ Fresquet y Ruiz

Minister of Commerce..... Raúl CEPERO Bonilla

Minister of Health..... Julio MARTINEZ Páez

Minister of Labor..... Manuel FERNANDEZ García

Minister for Recovery of  
Misappropriated Assets..... Faustina PEREZ Hernández

Minister in Charge of the  
National Economic Council (Minister of Economy)... Regino BOTTÁ León

Minister of Transport..... Julio CAMACHO Aguilera

Minister of Education..... Armando MARTÍ Davalos

Minister of Agriculture..... Humberto SORRÍ Marín

Minister of Public Works..... Manuel RAY Rivero

Minister of Communications..... Enrique OLTUSKI Osaqui

119-10 210 427

Secretary to the President..... Luis ~~BUCH~~ Rodriguez

Special Adviser to the President  
for Public Affairs..... Carlos ~~FRANQUE~~ Mesa


Presidential Delegate to the  
Armed Forces (non-Cabinet post)..... Fidel ~~CASTRO~~ Ruz



*File Me*

*m* • UNITF

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (64-794)  
 SUBJECT:   
 FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER - CUBA

DATE: February 4, 1959

Re Legat, Madrid letter to Bureau January 5, 1959.

For a short period after the revolution on January 1, 1959, in Cuba,   
 however, about January 20, 1959, he was assigned as 

Extra copies of this letter are being furnished for the attention of the Legal Attache, Madrid.

RUC

4 - Bureau  
 1 - Havana  
 JTH:lg  
 (5)

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*1cc Rio de Janeiro 7-4-59*  
*1cc Madrid*  
*mm 2/17/59*

EX-135

REC-91

*107-12-210-428*

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2-11-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (109-12-210)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. CURRENT NEWS DISPATCH

INDICATES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN CUBA REDUCING AGE LIMIT FOR PRESIDENCY TO THIRTY YEARS AND SPECIAL PROVISION DECLARING GUEVARA IS CUBAN BY BIRTH, ALTHOUGH BORN IN ARGENTINA. ARTICLE INDICATES BOTH GUEVARA AND CASTRO NOW ELIGIBLE FOR PRESIDENCY. BE ALERT TO ADVISE BUREAU PROMPTLY OF ANY INDICATION THAT GUEVARA BEING GROOMED FOR PRESIDENCY OR ANY RESPONSIBLE POSITION IN CURRENT GOVERNMENT IN VIEW OF HIS COMMUNIST BACKGROUND.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267MS/BCET/KBP

SBD:dmd

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1 - 105-19305 (Guevara)

Note: Cover memorandum [REDACTED] to A.H. Belmont, 2-10-59, same caption, SBD:bcj.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

63 FEB 16 1959

19 FEB 12 1959

Boach  
McGuire  
W.C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM ☐

Sent via cable 2/11/59 LP NM

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CK. 1821-1836 BY [REDACTED]

APPROVED BY [REDACTED]

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Political matters - Cuba

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4 FEB 18 1959

60 FEB 19 1959

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE

... .. and Fidel Castro has captured the imagination of Cuba. He is looked upon as a messiah. I do not doubt but that he considers himself an aman with a mission. However, he becomes overcome with his own eloquence and is promising much more than he can fulfill. He speaks at length from impulsive and without preconception of ideas. He makes important decisions on the spot without prior discussion with his Government. I am sure that both he and his Government are surprised at some of the commitments that he has made. There are signs that the inevitable reaction will soon commence. His revolutionary troops, the Rebelles, although ordered and frequently informed, are well disciplined. They are in complete military control. There is no disorder. The lines are well marked.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS GOVERNMENT

The President is a good man and there it ends. His ancestry is noble, his family is large and popular.

... .. is the subject of the ... .. is very liberal and as to the ... ..

... .. they will be ... .. they are independent ... ..

... .. government officials ... ..

... .. it is ... ..

... ..

b7C

...government from the bottom up. He has...  
...money. I heard a prominent...  
...course I hope Castro succeeded in his effort to...  
...in our government, but I have a complete...  
...in the basic dishonesty of the Cuban politics."

LARRY SPURGEY Business is at a standstill. ...  
...factory and mine employment...  
...and the hotels are empty. The strikes are...  
...advises land reform and public works. ...  
...not too closely connected with the...  
...suffer no interference. The...  
...group called it blind, hard work, and...  
...required. And is for a... of hard...

ALFRED Communism is a... They are...  
...to... especially in...  
...strength is in the negro population. ...  
...they will be able to exert any...  
...present government.

THEODORE at the moment...  
...charged with the reorganization of... army.

67C

... mention of a national militia. It is agreed to remove the army guard and police completely from the army. The old army will disappear. He hopes to give a limited retirement to those with 20 or more years service. The Rebelde Guard will be incorporated into the new Army. He and his group of excellent U.S. trained officers, all pro CIA, if allowed they will do a good job. I inferred from his remarks that he does not feel himself secure in the middle, he will ask for the return of the U. S. Army Mission. The mission of the army will be internal security. He stated that they had no fear of foreign aggression, and agreed with me that whether the Cubans like it or not, the U. S. would take care of that. All the officers of the new Cuban Army, including Lindegren, were in agreement with "The Batista Group indicated themselves."

b7c

1. FIDEL CASTRO This was not discussed with Cuban Army officials. Without exception in civilian informant follow-up that Castro, having once performed the glamorous role of "liberator", could not reduce himself to the hard task of a civil administrator. He has stated many times that he hated a job. His irregular leaders are planning the invasion of Santo Domingo and the overthrow of the Prujillo. It is believed that Castro will eagerly accept the leadership of a



1986

69

DECODED COPY

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

☒ Tolson  
☒ Belmont  
☒ Mohr  
☒ Nease  
☒ Parsons  
☒ Rosen  
☒ Tamm  
☒ Trotter  
☒ W.C. Sullivan  
☒ Tele. Room  
☒ Holloman  
☒ Gandy

DeLoach  
 McGuire  
 W.C. Sullivan

URGENT 2-6-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 610

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS. [REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE CUBAN  
 GOVERNMENT MONITORING INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS. [REDACTED]  
 LOCALLY STATES GOVERNMENT ALSO MONITORING SOME LOCAL CALLS.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 2-6-59 5:46 PM HJT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 4/7/99 BY 60367 MS/BCE/803

EX 105

REC-53

104-18-211-430

FEB 10 1959

63 FEB 19 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. Belmont ☒  
Mr. DeLoach ☒  
Mr. McGuire ☒  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267MS/BCE/KPB

File  
109-12-210

109-12-210  
NOT RECORDED  
14 FEB 18 1959

+ ENCLOSURE

5-11

[REDACTED]

b7C

847  
FEB 18 1959

XXXXXX  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

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109-HQ-12-210 - Non-recorded, document dated 2-18-59

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 12, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

By cablegram dated February 6, 1959, the Havana Office advised that an informant had told them that the Cuban Government was monitoring international telephone calls.

A teletype was sent to Miami dated February 11, 1959, furnishing them this information. The Director has asked, "Why did we wait so long before alerting Miami?"

At the outset, we should have placed a note on the yellow of the deferred radiogram going to Miami for the information of the Director and other Bureau officials to the effect that Miami had previously been alerted on July 10, 1958, that all telephone calls to and from Cuba were being monitored by the Cuban Government. Because of this previous alert, we did not consider this an urgent matter and take action on the copy of the cable from Havana but waited for the original to be routed down. The original of this cablegram was received in this Division on February 9, routed to Nationality Intelligence Section, and then to Liaison Section where it was received on February 10. It was believed desirable as a precaution to realert the Miami Office to this situation. Consequently a deferred radiogram was dictated. It was typed by the stenographer on the afternoon of the 10th of February and dated February 11 and sent up on February 11.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267 NLS/BCE/KRM

ACTION:

Had we placed a note on the yellow of the communication going to Miami it would have been clear why this matter was handled by deferred radiogram. (It was later changed to a teletype due to radio facilities being out of operation for messages to Miami.) We will be alert to do this in the future.

REC-53

53 FEB 18 1959

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Roach

JAS:mtb  
 (6)

3 FEB 13 1959

EX-105

Not meant to be an  
 entirely new good  
 had taken over!

67C

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

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☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

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☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

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☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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109-#A-12-210-432, document dated 1-30-59

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Section 552a

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☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-432, document dated 5-1-63.

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1 -  
1 -  
1 - Yellow

CODE

2-11-59  
Changed to Teletype per [redacted]  
per [redacted] max 0-0

~~RADIOGRAM~~ TELETYPE

DEFERRED

TO SAC MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS. INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT CUBAN  
GOVERNMENT IS MONITORING INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS.  
ASSUME FOR SECURITY REASONS THAT ANY CALL YOU MAKE TO THE  
HAVANA OFFICE IS BEING MONITORED.

WFE:jaw  
(4) jaw

WFE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/17/99 BY 60262 MS/KC

NR. 112242  
ENC. 2242-2246 BY H  
CK 2333-2358 BY E  
APPROVED BY H  
TYPED BY  
FILED BY

TELETYPE

FEB 11 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

16  
8 P JHM.

OOM ☐

3 FEB 13 1959



FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: 2/11/59

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

**FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA**  
**IS - CUBA**

Attached hereto are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The information contained therein was furnished by [redacted]

The attached letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" since it involves investigative coverage of a foreign diplomatic establishment and the information furnished by the informant could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

- ④ - Bureau (Encls. 6)  
 (1-65-47134) (EMBASSY OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)  
 2 - WFO  
 (1-65-3731) (EMBASSY OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

MM:lee  
 (6)

4/7/99  
 CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/DSE/185  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

TO STATE [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~

REC-33  
 10-2-12-210  
 10 FEB 11 1959  
 NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: Z. J. Boardman  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

109-12-210

UNRECORDED COPY FILED



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Washington 25, D. C.  
February 11, 1959

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

EMBASSY of DOM. REP.

[REDACTED]

b1

DOM. REP. D.C.

[REDACTED]

b1

CUBA

D.C. FLA. EMBASSY of DOM. REP.

[REDACTED]

b1

CUBA

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents  
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

4/7/99

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CLASSIFIED BY 60261 NLS/BCE/RSB  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

AGENCY 100- [REDACTED]  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE 2-13-59  
FOR [REDACTED]  
BY [REDACTED]

107 12-210-424

ENCLOSURE

b2

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109-HQ-12-210-434, Enclosure dated 2-11-59.

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X for this page X  
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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AM*

DATE: February 10, 1959

FROM : [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267MS/BCE/PLB

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

In connection with article in The Washington Daily News, 2-9-59, bearing headline "Reds Rebuilding Fences in Cuba" the Director commented he had heard on radio this morning that Cuba changed its constitution so as to enable Guevara to become Cuban citizen and eligible for Presidency of Cuba.

The Washington Daily News, 2-10-59, carries news story from Havana by its editor, John T. O'Rourke, indicating Cuban cabinet has voted to rescind constitutional requirements relating to age limits for presidential candidates and has voted to reduce age limit to 30 years. Previous limit not shown. Castro is 32 and article indicates he was behind the change.

This story also indicates United Press International (news service) in a dispatch filed later said constitutional change would make both Castro and Ernesto Guevara eligible for presidency. Dispatch pointed out Guevara was made eligible by special provision declaring he is "Cuban by birth" even though he was born in Argentina. This makes him what is known as "an honorary native" of Cuba. News articles attached.

ACTION:

For information. Attached is cable to Legal Attache, Havana, alerting him to this information and instructing that he advise Bureau promptly of any indication that Guevara being groomed for presidency or any other responsible office.

SBD:bef  
(7)

cc - 1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - Belmont  
1 - W. C. Sullivan  
1 - DeLoach

cc: 105-19305 (Guevara)  
Enclosures

ENCLOSURE

EX 103

UNRECORDED COPY

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W. C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

See Me \_\_\_\_\_  
Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_  
Prepare Reply \_\_\_\_\_  
For Your Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_  
What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*I heard on radio this morning that Cuba changed its Constitution so as to enable*

*Guerrera to become a Cuban citizen & eligible for the Presidency of Cuba.*

*MEMO TO BELMONT 2-10-59 5BUT hcf 109-12-212*

*K.*

*5-10-59*

*b7C*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *4/7/99* BY *60267MS/BCE/MB*

REC-13

*4-15*  
*5-10-1959*

Cause of Real Concern

## Reds Rebuilding Fences in Cuba

By EDWARD TOMLINSON

The tumult and shouting that accompanied the revolution has subsided somewhat and now responsible Cuban business and professional men, particularly foreign investors, are deeply worried over the resurgence of communism in the sugar-rich island.

Members of the provisional administration of President Manuel Urrutia, and rebel boss Fidel Castro have stoutly denied it. But there no longer seems to be any doubt that the "comrades" had infiltrated "The 28th of February Movement" which overthrew the regime of Fulgencio Batista.

### FULL BLOOM

The People's Socialist Party, the name under which the communists operate in Cuba, is turning once again into the young. Moreover it has named a delegate to the Soviet Union to report to the Kremlin on the part played by the "faithful" in the bloody civil war.

Sivero Aguirre, member of the People's Socialist National Committee, told the Twenty-first Communist Party Congress in Moscow last week that "the communists were in the first ranks of the insurgents. The Party, working underground," he declared, "actually launched the struggle for unification of all the Cuban revolutionary forces in the campaign against the dictatorship."

### OPPOSED

It is no secret that President Urrutia and most members of his cabinet strongly oppose any such collaboration with the Reds. But at the moment they do not control the guns nor the statements of military leaders, much less exercise any influence over the various agencies of communication of which the communists are making free use.

Such men as Juan Marinello, head of the Party, have

Roca and Linares have launched a furious campaign against "Yankee imperialism," their favorite whipping boy over the years, and upon the Cubans to drive the island from the hands of North Americans.

But most of our people are less concerned about the public declarations and demonstrations in Havana than are about the less visible and subversive activities of the anti-American forces out over the countryside.

### KEY POSITIONS

Even before the Fidelians or rebel forces took over the capital, armed communist labor groups seized positions in many of Havana's local and five of the 22 seats of the Executive Council of the Central National Confederation of Labor.

Castro has since kicked them out of headquarters of the union as well as positions in the government in the capital. But from other offices, professional and the outside, the unions in sugar towns

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/7/89

BY 60327MS/PCP/105

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, Monday, February 9, 1959

ENCLOSURE

File 5-68

43



## Cuban Constitution Changed

# Castro Is Eligible for President

By JOHN T. O'ROURKE

Editor of The Washington Daily News

HAVANA, Feb. 10—Fidel Castro, Cuba's revolutionary boss, has made himself legally eligible to the Presidency of Cuba, regardless of what the Cuban constitution used to say.

Dr. Castro, who has declared he "wanted only to re-establish the constitution as the basis of Cuba's government and had no personal ambitions beyond overturning Fulgencio Batista's brutal tyranny, has caused hand-picked ministers to rescind provisions in the constitution which would have prevented him from being a candidate for the presidency. These provisions relate to age. Dr. Castro is 32.

### ACTION IGNORED

The cabinet has voted to rescind the constitutional requirements and also has voted that the age limit be reduced to 30 years. Actually, the whole cabinet quietly took action approximately 15 days ago but since action referred to the public only by name and not in explain or describe the effect it was generally ignored or ignored by the Cuban press and radio.

This happened at about the time Dr. Castro said there would be an election in 18 months or two years, disclaiming presidential ambitions for himself with the statement, "If I really wanted presidency why would I wait 18 months?"

The action may or may not explain Dr. Castro's remarks—depending on the interpretation.

### TWO VIEWPOINTS

One official said, "Since he makes the decisions, it would be better for him to have executive responsibility."

There is no doubt the decisions of Provisional President Manuel Urrutia and the Cabinet depend on Dr. Castro's approval. The implication of the foregoing is that elections will be held as soon as possible—consonant with Dr. Castro's certain victory.

Another interpretation is that since Dr. Castro clearly intends to run the country and the danger of unconstitutional maneuvers may increase, it is best to give a semblance of legality to the actual head of the state. Therefore it is wisest to provide legal prerogatives as fast as possible to enable him to run for office and get elected if he is able to do so.

No doubt, Mr. Castro would be elected if he ran today, as own remarks acknowledged — "If it were legally possible." It is now legally possible insofar as the revolutionary de facto government can make it so.

### "CHE" ELIGIBLE, TOO

A Havana dispatch by the United Press International filed after Mr. O'Rourke's news story was received here, said publication of Cuba's interim constitution revealed today both Dr. Castro and

Dr. Ernesto ("Che") Guevara, his Argentine lieutenant, are eligible for the presidency.

It also said the interim constitution is to be formally adopted sometime in the future. It made clear the interim constitution is to be formally adopted sometime in the future. It made clear the interim constitution is to be formally adopted sometime in the future.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, Tuesday, February 10, 1959  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
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